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## THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

As the 16th of February, the day fixed for the re-assembling of Parliament, approaches, considerable anxiety begins to be felt as to the details of the Ministerial proposal for disendowing the Irish Church; and it is feared that Mr. Gladstone's scheme may not be so thorough as it should. The somewhat plastic mind of the Premier, it is supposed, may lay him open to what may fairly be called "undue influences" on the question; and his known desire to deal generously with the Irish Church, and make her fall as easy as possible, may, it is apprehended, induce him to consent to compromises which would go far to neutralise the good effects of the abolition of the State Church in Ireland. It is important that no mistake should be committed in regard to this matter. The question submitted to the country at the recent elections, and so decidedly pronounced upon by the constituencies, was that of perfect and complete abolition of the Irish Church as a State institution; and nothing short of this will be satisfactory. A plea for generosity is all very well in its way, and no one, so far as we know, desires to deal otherwise than generously by the Irish Church; but justice must take precedence of generosity in this as in other affairs. The demands

of generosity will be fully met by securing to the clergy their life interests in their benefices, and by leaving to the Church all endowments, bequests, and property of whatsoever kind, that have been conferred upon her by private benefactors; but to do more than this would infringe upon the domain of justice, and must not be thought of.

It is assumed in many quarters that the parsonage-houses, glebes, and churches are to be left to the body that shall in future constitute the Episcopal Church in Ireland. To do this, it is clear, would be only to partially disendow the Church. She would still be left in the enjoyment of what is undoubtedly public property, if any portion of her possessions come under that designation; religious inequality would still exist; the sources of social discord would not be removed; and the old heart-burnings between rival religious sects would remain; for it is absurd to expect that the Roman Catholics would be content to forego the grant to Maynooth, and the Presbyterians the Regium Donum, while the Episcopalians were continued in possession of property to which all the people of Ireland have an equal right. The object contemplated in disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church, we take it, was to introduce perfect religious equality into that portion

of the kingdom, so as to satisfy the Irish people and reconcile them to British rule. If this be not effected, nothing is accomplished; and this never will be effected except by entire, complete, total disendowment. If the work be not done thoroughly, it had much better be let alone. Favour shown to one sect will be offensive to others, whether that favour be on a small or on a large scale. It is the thing itself, not merely its amount, that is distasteful; and to leave the Episcopalians in possession of churches, manse, and glebes to which the Roman Catholics conceive they have as good, if not a better, claim, will be simply to perpetuate the sources of discord that have for centuries, and do now, disturb the tranquillity and mar the welfare of Ireland. The abolition of the Irish State Church may not of itself altogether heal the social wounds of that part of the realm; but a merely partial disendowment certainly will not. It is important, therefore, we repeat, that there should be no mistake in the matter, and that the Ministerial proposals should be thorough as the country was led to expect that they would be.

It is possible that the fears entertained on this question may be unfounded, or at least exaggerated; and we hope they are. But it would be unwise to ignore the facts that



THE CASE OF OVEREND, GURNEY, AND CO.: SCENE IN GUILDHALL-YARD AT THE CLOSE OF THE INQUIRY.



they exist, and that there is at least some little justification for their existence. Earl Russell's letter to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, an epitome of which we published in our last week's number, may merely express the views of the writer, and in no degree embody those of Ministers, and this is all the more likely, seeing that Mr. Fortescue has disavowed all knowledge of its contents previous to publication; but the same thing cannot be said of certain utterances of the Home Secretary in Renfrewshire. In one of his election speeches there, Mr. Bruce, after declaring that perfect religious equality must be established in Ireland, insinuated that if this were not effected by entire disendowment of the Episcopalian Church, it might be accomplished by partially endowing the other sects: that is, that the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians might be bribed to silence by receiving a slice off the Church cake. But would the Romanists be satisfied with such an arrangement? Would they consent to the Episcopalians remaining partially endowed, provided they themselves were permitted to appropriate a share of the spoil? We do not believe they would. Their clergy have again and again declared that they will accept no State endowment and receive no State favours to which their status as citizens of a common country does not entitle them; and we are bound to believe them sincere in these declarations. But, even supposing the Roman Catholics willing to agree to such a compromise, is it likely to meet with the approval of the people of England and Scotland? Would they consent to disturb existing arrangements in order merely to introduce something else that is equally objectionable? Again, we believe they would not. The Episcopalians of England may be anxious to save as much as possible of their present possessions to the Irish clergy; but even they, we are persuaded, would refuse to consent that the Church of Ireland should be denuded of a portion of her property in order that it might be conferred upon her rivals; and certain we are that the Dissenters of England and the Presbyterians of Scotland would emphatically repudiate any such proposal. Besides, this scheme would be merely a revival of Lord Mayo's project of "levelling up," which was scarcely uttered ere it was denounced by the Liberals and repudiated by the noble Lord's colleagues. That notion, we thought, had been abandoned by all parties; and yet here it crops up again in Earl Russell's letter; it is hinted at, if somewhat obscurely, in Mr. Bruce's Renfrewshire speech; and it is not obscurely advocated in other quarters. But neither that idea, nor the ground on which it rests—that of leaving the Irish Episcopalians in possession of a portion of the Church property that has been recognised and dealt with, at the Reformation and since, as public property—can be entertained for a moment; and we trust Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues do not contemplate such a suicidal act. The trick of denouncing an opponent's proposals and subsequently adopting them, in whole or in part, may suit politicians of the Disraeli school, but is wholly unworthy of men like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Lowe.

Moreover, in the interest of the Episcopal Church in Ireland herself we protest against hampering her with State obligations and crippling her by State restraints; and if she remains partially endowed she must suffer from both. To her position as a political institution, imposed by the State and maintained by the State, is owing, as we firmly believe, her non-success as a missionary church in Ireland. Had she been as free from State control and as independent of State aid from the days of Elizabeth until now as the Roman Catholic Church has been, and as the various bodies of Dissenters in England, Scotland, and Ireland are now, her position would have been very different from what it is; the measure of success that has attended all really free Churches would have been hers. Instead of being in a miserable minority, we believe she would long ere this have numbered the great bulk of the Irish people as her adherents. Her political character has been her bane heretofore, and will be her bane still if she retains even a shred of State favour or a farthing of what is really public property. Make her truly free by leaving her entirely to her own resources, dependent solely on her own energies and the truth of her own principles, without State aid, State countenance, or State control of any kind soever, and no fear but she will make way and emulate the zeal and the success of other Churches similarly situated. Clog her action by State favours, however small these may be, and she will stagnate as she has heretofore stagnated, and retrograde as she has heretofore retrograded. We trust therefore, on every ground, that Ministers will do their work of disendowment as well as disestablishment thoroughly when they are about it, and that they will let no false notions of generosity and no bugbears about matters of detail deter them from following out to their legitimate fulfilment the principles they have enunciated and which the country has indorsed.

#### THE CASE OF OVEREND, GURNEY, AND CO.

THE Recorder, in charging the grand jury at the Old Bailey on Monday morning, said that, with one exception, the cases that would come before them were of the ordinary character, and would not require any observations from him. The exceptional case to which he referred was one of an unusual and important character. It was an accusation against several directors of a public company of having conspired together to defraud the public and induce them to take shares in the company, thereby obtaining large sums of money by false pretences. The case was one of extreme importance, and had created an extraordinary amount of public interest; so much so that, in the event of it becoming necessary to try a superior Court had ordered that it should be removed from the Central Criminal Court to that Court to be disposed of. He was sure, however, they would look at the evidence calmly and dispassionately,

and come to a decision solely upon the sworn testimony that would be laid before them. The learned Recorder then went on to say that for many years a firm had been carrying on business of a very extensive character as billbrokers and money agents, under the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., and there appeared to be no doubt that this business was for many years of the most profitable character. For several years prior to July, 1865, it appeared, however, that the firm had entered into transactions of an exceptional character and quite out of their ordinary business, and the result, no doubt, was that a very large amount of capital was locked up, and very heavy losses, amounting to nearly £4,000,000, were incurred. This being the state of things in July, 1865, it appeared that there was an absolute necessity for obtaining additional capital, and a company was projected under the style of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited). The capital was to be £5,000,000, composed of 100,000 shares of £50 each; but it was stated in the prospectus that it was intended only to call up £15 per share. The old firm consisted of three gentlemen, named John Henry Gurney, Henry Edmund Gurney, and Robert Birkbeck, and it was arranged that they should become directors of the new company; and four other gentlemen, named Augustus Gibb, Henry Ford Barclay, Harry George Gordon, and William Rennie, were appointed to join them as directors of the new company. Mr. Gibb had since died, and the present indictment was preferred against the six other gentlemen whose names he had mentioned. The Recorder said there did not appear to be any doubt that at the time of the transfer of the business of Overend, Gurney, and Co. to the new company they had incurred losses to the amount of £4,000,000, and one material point for the consideration of the jury was whether it was a fraudulent act to appropriate the sum of £500,000 for the goodwill of such a business. It certainly appeared that the legitimate business carried on by the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co. was of a most enormous kind, and it appeared that during one single year the amount of capital that was turned over exceeded £76,000,000, and, with ordinary care and caution, the amount of profit that was derived from such a business must have been very great. The result of the operations of the new company, however, appeared to have been very unfortunate, as they seem to have made enormous additional losses during the short period that they carried on the business. This was probably, to some extent, owing to the great commercial crisis of the period; but the principal reason for the stoppage of the company appeared to have been that the public had become acquainted with the fact that the directors of the company were realising their private estates, and this seemed to have certainly destroyed public confidence. In the course of one month the sum of £4,000,000, which had been placed with the firm on deposit account, was withdrawn. The Recorder further observed that it would not be sufficient that the grand jury should be of opinion that the defendants had acted carelessly or recklessly in reference to the matter; they must be satisfied that they had been actuated by a fraudulent intention before they would be justified in returning a true bill against any of the accused persons. The Recorder then referred at some length to the facts, and said that it appeared that all the private estates of the defendants had been sacrificed to make good the losses that had been sustained; and nearly the whole of the defendants appeared to have held a very large number of shares in the company down to the period of the stoppage, and several of them had paid as much as £35,000 on calls and otherwise, upon these shares. This was undoubtedly a material point for their consideration; but if a prima-facie case was established against any or all of the defendants, it would be their duty to return a true bill. The grand jury returned a true bill against all the defendants, who will be tried at Westminster, in April next. The bail required was £10,000 for each of the defendants and £5000 for each of the sureties, twelve in number, or, in all, £120,000.

Our Engraving represents the scene presented in Guildhall-yard on the conclusion of the inquiry before the Lord Mayor and Sir Thomas Gabriel. Very great excitement prevailed in the large crowd assembled, who, on recognising the witness Edwards, who gave the extraordinary testimony epitomised in our last week's Number, followed him, hooting and hissing. At the corner of Gresham-street he took refuge in a cab; but there he was not altogether safe from ill-usage, and the police had to interfere to protect him. He will, we daresay, long remember the little scene that took place.

ASH WEDNESDAY AND THE THEATRES.—At a meeting of the proprietors of the principal London theatres, held on Wednesday, at the Haymarket Theatre, it was resolved that a memorial, signed by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Webster, and the other proprietors, should be immediately presented to the Lord Chamberlain, requesting him to consider the anomaly that at present exists in closing the theatres on Ash Wednesday, while the music-halls and casinos are allowed to be open. The memorial was drawn up, and signed by the gentlemen present at the meeting; and it was ordered to be sent round to all the metropolitan theatres for the signature of those proprietors and managers who did not attend the meeting.

A NATIONAL POOR RATE.—A numerously-attended meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture was held on Tuesday—Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., in the chair. The subject of discussion was the importance of levying a national poor rate, and it was contended that the unequal pressure of the present system was a grievance which demanded the early and serious consideration of Parliament. A resolution was passed declaring that the maintenance of the poor was a national liability, to which income from every source should contribute, and that the property tax afforded an economical means of raising from all income a contribution to the poor rate. A deputation will lay the views of the Chamber before the Premier, and will also urge the necessity for a Royal Commission.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £78 were ordered to be given to the crews of the following life-boats of the society for their gallant services during the past month. The Teignmouth life-boat China saved the crew of four men of the trawler Start, of Brixham, during a gale of wind on the 5th ult. The Padstow life-boat Albert Edward saved the crew of six men of the brigantine Thomas, of Poole; eight men from a small boat which had capsized in endeavouring to rescue them; and the crew of six men of the French schooner Alexandrine, of Pornic, all which, during a strong gale from west-north-west, with a heavy sea, were wrecked on the Doomed Bar on the 15th ult. The Southwold large sailing life-boat had also gone off and saved the master and three of the crew of the barque Lord Coke, of Middlesbrough, which had sunk on Sizewell Bank during squally and thick weather on the 15th ult. The Lowestoft life-boat Letitia had likewise gone off during a gale of wind and rescued the crew of eight men of the sloop Queen of the Tyne, which was wrecked on Corton sand on the 29th ult. The Great Yarmouth life-boat Mark Lane had put off and saved the crew of thirteen men and a pilot from the barque Libertas, of Genoa, on the 31st ult. The Cadwith life-boat Western Commercial Traveller had also rendered valuable assistance to the disabled Austrian brig Veritas. The Ramsgate life-boat Bradford had also put off and rescued seven men from the schooner Chaffin Wilkel, of Aalborg, and seven men belonging to the brig Carl, of Rostock, wrecked on the Goodwin sands. Altogether, sixty-six lives had been saved by life-boats during the past month alone. Rewards amounting to £115 7s. were also given to the crews of the life-boats of the institution at Braintree, Anstruther, Walmer, Dungeness, Thorpe Ness, Skegness, Mundesley, Ballycotton, Mullion, and other places, for either assembling or putting off, in reply to signals of distress, with the view of saving life from shipwreck. The silver medal of the institution, a copy of its vote inscribed on vellum, and £3 were voted to Mr. James Crowden, chief officer of coastguard at Muchalo, N.B.; £2 to Robert Fife; and £1 each to five other men for putting off in a coble, at much risk, and saving, in a gale of wind, four men from the schooner Kinloss, of Aberdeen, which was wrecked off Scatran fishing-creek, on the 21st ult. Various other rewards were likewise granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. The merchants of Mincing-lane had given £1000 to meet the sole expense of the Montrose life-boat and its support. It was proposed to hold grand fêtes at Exeter during Easter next, in aid of the support of the twenty-two life-boats on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall. Contributions for sale at the bazaar are earnestly solicited by the hon. secretaries, at Exeter. It was decided to form a life-boat station, as soon as practicable, on the Isle of Arran, N.B. Legacies amounting altogether to £600, and less duty, had been received from the executors of the late Mrs. and Miss Warner, of Lymcombe, Somerset. Payments amounting to £1700 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. New life-boats had been sent, during the past month, to Weymouth, and to Lymouth, North Devon. A report was read from Captain D. Robertson, R.N., assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on his recent visit to different life-boat stations. The proceedings then terminated.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

Intelligence has been received at Paris, from Algiers, of a rising of the tribes who have never given in their submission to the French. They were advancing in great numbers upon Tell, Columns of troops were being organised to march against them, and an engagement has already taken place between the French and one of the insurgent tribes. Some 3000 Arab horsemen and 800 foot were, on Tuesday, completely defeated, by a French column of 1200 men, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Marshal MacMahon was expected at Algiers on Thursday.

The Pope has sent a letter and his blessing to the editors of the Paris Union, congratulating them upon the ardour with which they combat "the spirit of iniquity" and defend the cause of the Church. It is remarked in Paris that the papers there which specially devote themselves to religious questions, and rank exclusively as religious organs, have stood alone in defending the assassination at Burgos, and in declaring that the responsibility of it rests with the Provisional Government. The *Débats* points out, however, that they have already been obliged to abandon their position, owing, it supposes, to the bad effect which their views have produced.

### BELGIUM.

The *Echo du Parlement* states that "it is asserted that the Pope has just released the Belgian Bishops from the obligation which had been prescribed to them of opposing the execution of the law on Fellowships at the Universities."

### ITALY.

Order has been restored in the provinces disturbed by the opposition of the people to the grist tax, and, consequently, the military mission of General Cadorna is at an end.

### SPAIN.

According to the *Epoca* of Madrid, it has been decided that a directory shall be established in Spain as the definitive form of government after opening the Cortes, because if the latter decided in favour of a monarchy, considerable time would elapse before the choice could be finally settled. The *Gaudois* publishes a telegram from Madrid, which states that the directory will be composed of General Prim, Marshal Serrano, and Senor Rivero, and that they will be invested with supreme executive power. This determination has been arrived at owing to the attitude of the reactionary party, and the difficulty of selecting a suitable candidate to the throne, and it seems to be considered that an implicit sanction has thus been given to republican principles of government.

At the Protestant services in Madrid on Sunday hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission, owing to the want of room. The owner of the house in which worship is held has received an anonymous letter threatening him with assassination. On the same afternoon there was a manifestation in Madrid in favour of religious liberty. Perfect order prevailed. General Prim and Senor Ortiz addressed the people, and said that freedom of worship was an accomplished fact, but added that the Provisional Government preferred leaving to the Cortes to decide the question of separation between Church and State.

The Papal Nuncio at Madrid, who had to hide himself from the popular fury after the assassination, has ventured to return to his residence. He was accompanied on his return by Senor Rivero, and was received by the Civil Governor of the province of Madrid upon his arrival.

### PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon papers publish the text of a letter which the King addressed to the Marquis Sa da Bandeira, the Prime Minister, on the occasion of his Majesty announcing the cession of a portion of the civil list of the Royal family in favour of the public treasury. The letter is as follows:—"My dear Marquis,—The late Administrative crisis being at an end, and while we are still occupied with the financial question, which rightly deserves our attention, I hasten to acquaint you, as President of the Council of Ministers, that the Queen, myself, and my sons, are desirous to be the first to contribute as much as is in our power to diminish the heavy burdens of the treasury. The Queen proposes to cede the tenth part, myself 3,600,000 reis, and my sons 4,000,000 reis, from our annual civil list, for the necessities of the State during the next financial year. I assure you that, whatever the circumstances, the country will find me and the Royal family always ready to perform our share in bearing the burdens of the State."

### GERMANY.

The Prussian Diet, after voting for the confiscation of the property of the King of Hanover, has followed up the step by a similar act confiscating the property of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel. Count Bismarck promoted both measures on the ground of political necessity.

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden has issued instructions for the prosecution of Bishop Kubel and the parish priest Burger for abuse of clerical power in having excommunicated Burgomaster Stromeyer.

### AUSTRIA.

The Upper House last Saturday adopted, with slight modifications, a measure allowing press prosecutions to be tried by juries. In the Lower House the bill was introduced by the Minister of Justice.

It seems that the Austrian Government does not intend, as was reported, to support the bill which has been introduced into the Chamber for rendering civil marriage compulsory. Two of the Ministers have just declared that the Government does not consider such a measure necessary, and will therefore oppose it. They think any attempt to deprive marriage of its religious character would be repugnant to public opinion, and that the liberty now accorded of contracting a civil marriage when the clergy refuse to perform the ceremony is quite sufficient as a measure of protection to the people.

### TURKEY AND GREECE.

Two telegrams, which lend each other mutual confirmation, justify anticipations of a favourable reply from Greece to the representations of the Conference. From Vienna we are informed, "under reserve," that in consequence of the personal exertions of King George a satisfactory despatch has already been sent to Paris; while from Athens we have distinct information of the process by which this result has been obtained. It appears that a safe and simple Constitutional expedient has been the means of extricating Greece from her present entanglement. The Greek Ministry has refused to sign the protocol of the Conference, but has, in consequence, resigned.

The organs of the Radical party at Athens have lately published several articles sharply criticising the present policy of the Government in the matter of the Conference. They accuse M. Bulgaris of being too subservient to Russia, and urge the Greeks to endeavour to gain the sympathies of the Western Powers. If, they say, Europe persists in maintaining the integrity of Turkey, this is solely because of the danger of Russia extending her dominion over the chief provinces of the Ottoman empire; but if Greece will only emancipate herself completely from Russian influence and proclaim a national policy the whole of Europe will take her side.

### THE UNITED STATES.

The New York papers publish the full text of the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, signed, in London, on the 11th ult., by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson. It consists of seven articles; and its principal provisions are that two Commissioners shall be appointed by each Government to examine and decide upon the claims submitted to them, and that, before proceeding to any other business, they shall name some person to act as arbitrator in cases where they themselves may differ in opinion. If they cannot agree in their choice of this arbitrator, he is to be selected by lot every time occasion may arise for his services. Should they fail to agree in opinion upon any case submitted to



them, it must be referred to such arbitrator as they may choose, and he will decide upon it finally, and without appeal. The Commissioners are bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from the day of their first meeting, which is to be held in Washington. All sums of money which they may award are to be paid within eighteen months of the date of the decision, without interest.

The House of Representatives, by 147 to 42 votes, has passed a resolution amending the Constitution so as to prohibit the denial of the suffrage to any person on account of race or colour. A resolution was submitted to the House in favour of annexing the Republics of Hayti and St. Domingo, on which a vote was come to on Monday, when the proposal was tabled (that is, rejected) by a large majority.

In the Senate, on the 15th ult., a resolution was offered by Mr. Morton, and referred to the committee on pensions, providing that a pension be granted to Mrs. Lincoln, as widow of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. Mr. Morton claimed that Mrs. Lincoln was as much entitled to a pension as the widow of any military officer.

#### PARAGUAY.

Later reports from the seat of war in South America do not leave much room for doubt that some great disaster has befallen Paraguay. Mento videan advices state that in two frightful engagements the allies had taken Villeta and Cumburita, shut up the command of the Paraguayan army in Angostura, and compelled Lopez to take to flight at the head of a small body of five hundred cavalry. Sombas, where he had taken refuge, was to be at once attacked by Coxias; and Angostura was being vigorously besieged. A telegram from Rio announces another defeat of Lopez. His headquarters were assaulted on the 27th ult., and the chief redoubt was taken. Lopez, however, was not captured; and Angostura was still in the possession of the Paraguayans.

#### INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India has received from the Viceroy telegrams to the 3rd inst., stating that rain has fallen pretty generally throughout India, and that the crops are everywhere brightened and refreshed. The canals are replenished, and prospects are altogether more cheering.

#### THE LATE ASSASSINATION AT BURGOS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Madrid on the 29th ult., gives the following account of the assassination of the Civil Governor of Burgos:—

Seventy-one persons have been arrested at Burgos, charged with complicity in the event of Monday, which has filled all Spain with excitement. Amongst them are the Vicar-General, the Dean, four canons, one priest, and one notary. Arrests have also been made at Alasua and other places. There is no question it was the result of a conspiracy, originating in religious fanaticism, if not in something worse. It is hinted at by some that fears of discoveries which would not reflect favourably on the honesty of the clergy had much to do with it. From the earliest ages to the present time the Spaniards have distinguished themselves by the profusion with which they have lavished their treasures in the decoration of their religious edifices. Vessels of gold and silver, jewels of enormous value, and pictures of countless price, have been freely consecrated to the worship of the Virgin and the saints.

The clergy have been the custodians of these, and many of them have seditiously betrayed their trust. It is not always they who "break through" who are the thieves; robbery is often effected from within. This very week a priest, named Macario Hoyo, has been sent to prison, charged with robbing the Convent of Coballero de Gracia, in Madrid (to which he belonged), of some articles of great value. They were missing from the convent. A noise was made about them, and the police found them in his house. From all parts of Spain we hear reports of similar nature.

It is not then to be wondered at that alarm should be excited at the intimation that the Government had ordered inventories, &c., to be made, and that such valuables as were not absolutely used in worship should be removed to safer custody. With evident knowledge of the kind of men they had to deal with, the Provisional Government tried to keep their determination a secret until the very day it was to be executed simultaneously throughout the country. Their orders were embodied in a decree dated the 1st inst. and a circular dated the 18th, which were forwarded privately to the civil authorities, and which did not even appear in the *Gazette* till after Don Isidoro Gutierrez de Castro had been murdered for trying to carry them out. That there were traitors in the camp is evident by the fact that they first saw the light in the *Resumen Espanol*, one of the most bigoted of the Catholic papers in Madrid and the especial organ of the clerical party, and it declares it received them by post from the interior. So rabid and fanatical have the articles of this paper been lately against the Provisional Government, whom it accused of intentions to rob the churches, that its publisher and editor were imprisoned a day or two since, charged with attempt to calumniate the government and to excite to sedition. Certain it is, that as early as ten o'clock on Monday morning groups began to assemble in the streets of Burgos, especially in the neighbourhood of the cathedral. It is difficult to get at the truth respecting the details of the event. One account states that the Governor went, at half-past eleven, to the cathedral, accompanied only by one or two police, by his secretary, and a notary, and that, finding the gates locked, they entered by the Archbishop's palace, which adjoins it, and has a private staircase into it. On reaching the Government orders to the Archbishop, it is said the latter became very excited, and remarked, "The Provisional Government are tyrants to give such orders, and you are a tyrant to execute them." While quietly proceeding with his inventory, so little dreaming of danger that he had taken no escort, the doors were opened, and the angry crowd rushed in. Close to the out of holy water he received the first blow from a hammer or hatchet, which felled him. Other blows and stabs followed in quick succession, and then they trod him under foot. Not content with taking his life, they dragged the body down the steps and into the street. Here they stripped it naked and mutilated it horribly, men and women dancing round it like pagans, and crying out, "Death to the Governor! Vire religion and Charles VII.!" Lighting a fire, they burnt his clothing, and would have burnt the body too, but just as they were about to do so some soldiers and volunteers came up and stopped them. Driving the excited crowd back, they carried the body into the Casa Consistorial, or Townhall. The people actually cut off his ears and held them aloft, as trophies of savage joy.

The body of the murdered Governor of Burgos arrived at Madrid on Monday, and was immediately conveyed to Xeres de la Frontera, accompanied by deputations from Burgos and escorted by the national militia.

A RIGHT SORT OF PARSON.—Years ago, when Mr. Kingsley was not yet one of her Majesty's Chaplains, when he was known only as the author of "Alton Locke" and "Yeast," as a "Christian Socialist," and a "Charist Parson," he preached a rather noticeable sermon in a London church. At the close of the service the Rector or Vicar arose and solemnly rebuked his brother clergyman for the style and matter of the discourse. The head and front of Mr. Kingsley's offending, after all, lay merely in his having insisted, with that emphasis characteristic of all his utterances, upon the duties of the rich towards the poor; but that theme was not quite so fashionable fifteen years ago as it is to-day. That "Message of the Church to Labouring Men" which he announced, will have to be spoken out, by-and-by, with even more distinctness, if the English Establishment is to hold its own; and we notice as one faint sign of the times amongst many, a sermon recently preached to a rural congregation, by the Rev. Erskine Neale, which is much more explicit than the famous discourse for which the "Christian Socialist" was censured. Mr. Neale does not content himself with vague and general exhortations; he considers that if the doctrines of Christianity are true always and everywhere, they must needs be worth something just at present, and in his own particular parish. Believing this, he speaks as follows, in a way that might almost rouse the ghosts of squires dead and gone to jump up in the family pew and protest:—"The need in our parish is that of additional cottages for the poor. . . . The remedy for many ills lies with ourselves, and it is useless to attempt to eradicate disease from this fever-stricken parish unless you set to work and provide at once further, and better, and ampler accommodation for the labouring poor. A crowded cottage fosters fever. No sorer recipe for epidemic exists than six or eight human beings occupying the same sleeping-room. As for schools, there is a mockery and a farce while parents, adult and child, are all huddled together in one sleeping-room. . . . Possibly these remarks will be unwillingly listened to, but they will be deemed intensely disagreeable. But you must allow me, as clergyman—hardly an unmoved spectator of what occurs in his parish—to form his own opinions and to ventilate them." Bravo the clergyman! How far this strong language may be called for by the local circumstances of Exning is more than we can say; but it is hardly probable that it would be used without absolute necessity. It is a good thing that the English parson should not confine his admonitions to the humbler members of his congregation; that he should, on occasion, speak to—and, if necessary, speak at—the squire himself.—*Telegraph*.

#### THE NEW ZEALAND MASSACRES.

LATER news from New Zealand is to hand, the latest date being Wellington, Dec. 8. A correspondent thus describes the outbreak and origin of the fearful murders committed at Poverty Bay, which he describes "as a fine district on the east coast of the island, a little to the north of Hawke's Bay, and prior to the last rebellion was one of the most extensive and prosperous of the Church Mission stations; but the Hau-hau faith overruling the whole district, obliged the Bishop of Waiapu's premises to be turned into a post of defence, and the station to be temporarily abandoned. It was under the shadow of the mission that a few Europeans first settled years ago, occupying land from the natives, with whom they dwelt in perfect security. After the deportation of the more troublesome of the rebels to the Chatham Islands, numerous Europeans were attracted to Poverty Bay by the extreme fertility of the district, and several of these renting small runs had lately stocked them with cattle and sheep. Everything went well until the landing of the Chatham escapees in July last, when Major Biggs (originally a sheep farmer in Rangitikei, lately a gallant officer in the colonial forces during the east coast rebellion, and at this time a magistrate and one of the newly-resident station-holders) called together the neighbouring Europeans and friendlies, and sent to the escapees requiring their surrender. In theory, no doubt, escaped prisoners ought to be pursued and recaptured; but these men had shown so much nobleness to their guard and other residents on the Chathams, that there was at any rate some guarantee that their assurances of a desire to molest no one, if they were themselves allowed to remain unmolested, would be carried out. It is to be regretted that the theory was nevertheless reduced to practice, especially as our forces were weak, and as the prisoners who had escaped on two former occasions never troubled anyone afterwards. What followed my late letters have detailed. The Chatham escapees were worried and irritated by the attacks of small parties of Europeans and natives, and thus becoming acknowledged foes under the leadership of Te Kooti, the prophet who planned and effected the escape, the Poverty Bay district at once drifted into a state of active hostilities. A redoubt was erected half way between Turanganui, a small portion of the seacoast, and Matawhero, the latter being the name of the place where a few homesteads had been planted by Major Biggs, Captains Wilson and Walsh, and a few others; the houses being distant from one another three or four furlongs. Ten miles from this redoubt, in a more southerly direction, Captain Westrupp and a few more settlers had also located themselves; and (roughly) between the two was the Kainga (cultivations) of Paratene Pontoli and a score or so of friendly natives. On Oct. 20 Mr. Richmond, the native Minister, was at Turanganui, in company with Mr. McLean (the superintendent of Hawke's Bay), both being on a tour along the coast, organising and stimulating the friendlies to drive off Te Kooti's party, now increased to fully 300. All was quiet then; but fires had for some days been seen on the ranges about seventeen miles inland from Matawhero—Matawhero being ten miles inland from Turanganui. In conjunction with Major Biggs and the natives who had come to the assistance of the Government, plans were arranged, but next morning abandoned, owing to the unwillingness of certain tribes to co-operate with each other. Had these plans for driving off Te Kooti been carried out the sequel would probably have been very different. Before leaving Mr. Richmond expressed to Major Biggs his strong opinion of the folly of sleeping in unprotected houses at a distance from the redoubt, and earnestly counselled that Captain Westrupp's neighbours should make themselves secure in a stockade, as their place was the first to be visited by any party of the rebels advancing, as they seemed to be doing, by the usual route. That advice was unfortunately in neither case acted on, probably because of its being shearing-time, the most busy period during the year. Night after night the settlers slept soundly, although within sight of the rebel forces, until their terrible awakening on the early morning of Tuesday, Nov. 10. Soon after sunrise on that day a shearer came as usual from a distance to his work; but, finding no one about the wool-shed, walked on to the house, and was horrified to find its occupants lying dead on the doorway. He and another or two whom he met rode miles round giving the alarm; the whole of the houses at Matawhero being found to be deserted or burnt, and their occupants murdered and frequently mutilated. Later in the day clothesless fugitives came straggling into the redoubt on the road to Turanganui, garrisoned by Henare Potae, an important chief of Tolaga Bay, who had summoned a hundred of his people a fortnight before for that express purpose. Horrible as the massacre was known to be, it was temporarily increased by the fears entertained for Captain Westrupp, who, with his neighbours, had, it was afterwards found, been able to escape in another direction, and permanently so when it was found that Paratene's people, twenty-two in all, had been murdered—some of them even more barbarously than had the Europeans. The fugitives to the Turanganui redoubt probably owe their safety there to Henare Potae, while those who fled southward, having obtained assistance from other natives, procured a boat, boarded a coaster, and reached Napier safely.

The accounts of the actual massacre are as yet confused and complicated. The correspondent quoted above gives the following particulars:—

"A party of mounted rebels, of whom it is believed Te Kooti himself was one, and numbering probably from twenty-five to thirty, first made their appearance, about two o'clock, at Major Biggs's house. Rousing his household—consisting of his wife, child, female servant, and lad—he told the lad to get him his rifle, and, loading it, went to the door, when he received a volley, leaving him but time to exclaim, 'Emily, I'm done for; fly with the baby!' The wife, child, and female servant soon lay dead by the Major's side. The lad, escaping to the house of a Mrs. Read, gave her timely warning, all her family getting clear away. Other houses were similarly visited, probably several of them almost simultaneously, as the rebels do not appear to have kept in a band. In more than one instance, two defending side by side, one was shot while the other escaped. A stockman, hearing shots, rode up, and found two burning the body of a Mrs. Mann, and narrowly saved his own life by galloping off. This woman's husband, it is said, wrestled hard with Te Kooti, but was shot down. But the most remarkable feature in the story is the case of the Wilsons. Captain Wilson, wife, and four children were supposed to have been all murdered, and we had even the particulars of abominable cruelties inflicted upon the lady and her babe, but on the 16th, six days after the massacre, it was discovered that Mrs. Wilson and her eldest boy of eight years old were still alive. No party had been venturesome enough to visit Matawhero since the massacre, but on the 16th Captain Westrupp, who had returned from Napier, went out with a small party, who, two miles from from the redoubt, were, by the barking of a dog, attracted to a boy crouching in the scrub. He proved to be Wilson's son James, with a card pinned to the coat he wore, on which was faintly written in pencil—

Could some kind friend come to our help, for God's sake? I am very much wounded, lying in a little house at our place. My poor son James is with me. Come quick.

We have little or no clothing, and are in dreadful suffering.

It is needless to say there was no delay in bringing Mrs. Wilson in, and although suffering from several bayonet wounds she is now pronounced to be out of danger. From her statement it appears that when the rebels attacked her husband's house, Captain Wilson and his man-servant Moran defended themselves with such vigour that the more easy way of reducing them by setting fire to the house was resorted to, which soon drove all the inmates out. The rebels promised not to kill them then, and they set out to walk to the next house. They had little clothing, scarcely more than they turned out of bed with, the boy Jimmy having his father's coat wrapped round him. They had not gone more than 200 or 300 yards when Captain Wilson was run through with a bayonet, and Mrs.

Wilson, turning round, received a thrust in the abdomen. Shielding her child Jessie, she received a second in the arm and then swooned, knowing nothing more till long after daylight, when, coming to herself, she saw Moran and her family, except Jimmy, lying dead around her. All that day she lay still, a Maori coming by taking away the shawl she had thrown around her night-dress, and next day crawled to an out-building near the blackened ruins of what had once been her home. A teakettle full of water was all the nourishment she could obtain. Meanwhile Jimmy had been roaming about, found plenty to eat in a deserted house, had a narrow escape by locking himself in a bed-room while some rebels were there, and finally, next day, wandered to his home, found his mother, and kept her supplied with eggs and potatoes. In his father's coat which he wore, a card-case and pencil were found, and after four hours spent in the attempt his mother managed to write the piteous appeal for help above-mentioned. Twice the lad essayed to reach the Turanganui redoubt, but could not find his way along the whole five miles, until falling in with a neighbour's little dog 'Flo' he got safely on the track, and, fearing the party he saw to be rebels, hid himself, and was discovered as already stated. The day after bringing Mrs. Wilson to the party went out and buried the dead; some they found mutilated, others decapitated, and others partially devoured by pigs and hawks. The rebels had committed barbarities on their own countrymen as well as Europeans, one woman of repute, Harata (Charlotte) having had legs and arms separated from her trunk. The houses had all been burnt, and the thriving little settlement completely wiped out. The names of the murdered are Major Biggs, wife, child, and Mrs. Farrell, their female servant; Captain Wilson, three children, and Moran, their man-servant; two children named Gold-mith; Mr. and Mrs. Mann and child; Captain Walsh, wife, and child; Mr. Newnam, wife, and child; Mr. McCulloch, wife, child, and niece; Messrs. Cadie, Padbury, Rathbone, Dodd, Peppard, and three men servants, names unknown. Upwards of fifty natives shared the same fate on the night of the massacre and during a few days subsequently. Some of them were offered life if they would bow the knee to the Hau-hau god, but refusing, in the true martyr spirit so scarce in these days, the bullet or the tomahawk soon sealed their adhesion and devotedness to their Christian faith."

#### THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE PARIS POPULATION.

SOME very startling and interesting facts relative to the social life of the Parisians have been brought to light by M. Lagneau in "An Investigation of the Anthropological Statistics of the Population of Paris," the results of which were submitted to the Hygiene Section of the French Academy at a recent sitting. An examination of the births and deaths, taken in connection with the peculiar migration of the agglomerated population of Paris as compared with the general population of France, shows considerable differences as regards the yearly increase in numbers, the social relations of individuals, and the mortality at different ages in the two cases. The first point noticed by M. Lagneau—and his summary will be given almost verbatim—is a proportional increase in the population of the department of the Seine nine times greater than that of France; and this not the result of an excess of births over deaths, but solely of an increase of immigration over emigration. It is true that from the department of the Seine a third of the newly-born infants are sent to be nursed elsewhere, of whom between a third or a fourth only returns; but this loss is more than made good by the immigration which commences to take place towards Paris in the case of those between the ages of ten and fifteen as regards males, and fifteen and twenty females, and which reaches its maximum in persons between the twenty-fifth and thirtieth years. In fact, so great is the immigration that the population of the Seine is found to be composed of one third home-born and two thirds Frenchmen born out of the department. It follows also that the population of the department of the Seine differs from that of France as a whole in the existence in its composition of a less proportion of children and a larger proportion of adults, and amongst the latter a greater number of unmarried than married. There is also an excess of adult men over adult women. "To this constant immigration of individuals, for the most part possessed of intelligence and capable of taking part in the scientific, artistic, commercial, and industrial activity of which Paris is the principal centre, would seem to be attributable the increase of cranial capacity and frontal development observable, according to M. Bricca, in the present Parisians, as compared with those of the twelfth century." It may readily be perceived, from a consideration of the foregoing facts, that prostitution is greatly developed in the department of the Seine, and explicable by the larger number of unmarried males which exists, and the lateness of marriage. The relation of births to adults in a procreative age is rather less than in France generally, and the fecundity of marriages is one fifth less. Illegitimate form more than one fourth of the total births in the department under notice, and they are about three times proportionally more numerous than in other parts of France. A large number of mothers temporarily come to Paris for their confinement, and, of course, this helps to swell up the total. On a comparison of the mortality of young children under five years—for instance, in France generally and the department of the Seine in particular—it appears that, whereas it is nearly one third in the former, it is more than one half in the latter case. Illegitimate infants always, of course, die in about double proportion to those who are legitimate. It must also be remembered that many nurselings are sent to other departments to be reared. Above the age of five years the mortality appears to be a third more considerable than in France as a whole, and it is calculated that when twenty years have passed there are but two-fifths of survivors; at the end of forty years less than a third; and after sixty years less than a sixth. The mean age of death, as a result of the enormous mortality, especially in infancy, is about a third lower in the department of the Seine than in France itself. M. Lagneau notices that the "mean duration of procreation being so much shorter than that of France, helps to explain the rapid extinction of Parisian families, noticed by Boudin, Gratiolet, and Quatrefages. The offspring of native Parisians decreases by about two fifths in each succeeding generation."

The final conclusion of M. Lagneau is this—that if "large congregations of men are favourable to the scientific, artistic, commercial, and industrial development of a nation, they are, on the other hand, extremely prejudicial in their anthropological relations."

#### INEFFICIENCY OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

A DEPUTATION consisting of about one hundred gentlemen connected with the local government of the metropolis waited upon the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, the Home Secretary, on Wednesday, to present a memorial respecting the inefficiency of the metropolitan police, adopted at a recent meeting. Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P.; Mr. John Locke, M.P.; and Mr. Holms, M.P., introduced the deputation.

Professor Marks having addressed the Home Secretary at some length in support of the memorial,

Mr. Bruce said that in receiving the deputation he was prepared to hear a discussion and to profit by it. He had heard statements and suggestions well worthy of consideration, many of which were already under the immediate consideration of the Government. It was not expected, he supposed, that he should express an opinion then upon each of the points raised. The memorial had stated many defects in the metropolitan police which really existed; but, although he did not wish to enter then into details with respect to those charges, he would be prepared to show that there was a great deal of exaggeration in them, no doubt owing to misconception. One of the



charges was that the force had assumed too much of a military character. That was quite possible, and it was one of the things which would be inquired into. No one would deny the necessity of a certain amount of drill, in order to enable men who were called on to act in great numbers to act with that cohesion which was so valuable in dealing with a mob. But there was great misconception as to the amount of time devoted to this matter. He had made inquiries, and found it did not amount to more than one hour a week, at certain seasons only. Last year, for nineteen weeks there was no drill at all, whilst the remainder of the year the maximum was one hour per week. With respect to one suggestion made as to the gentleman to succeed Sir Richard Mayne, all he would say was, that the choice would be directed simply and solely by the conviction of the Government that the gentleman was best acquainted with the habits of criminals, was best able to guide the detection and suppression of crime, and best able to preserve the public peace. Suggestions had been made as to the mode of dealing with crime, and no doubt it was a very tempting thing to get rid of criminals, and to get rid of them once for all. One of the suggestions was that a piece of land should be

purchased, to be used solely as a dépôt for criminals; he doubted very much whether the gentleman who made the suggestion was at all acquainted with the horrors of a penal settlement. It would be an improvement to have a system by which the convicts would be trained to join the ranks of honest labour at the end of their term. Transportation, under these circumstances, had been not only an advantage to the country but to the man himself; but transportation without any hope of joining the ranks of honest men at the end of the period of confinement, would be a very different thing. He thought, therefore, they would perceive the expediency of renewing transportation, except to colonies where the majority were persons of good character. Having to deal with criminals whom they could not banish for life, they had to see what was the best discipline to expose them to, in order that they might prove the least possible injury to society. He believed that during the last few years the ticket-of-leave system had been conducted with great wisdom, and with a regard to its real object. Never during that period had there been any fair subject of complaint against the system. The stories in the newspapers referred to a much earlier state of things—before the last legislation. The

ticket of leave was at the present only granted when it was shown to be really deserved; and, although he admitted that the supervision was not sufficient—and he hoped to improve it—still he considered the system itself a good one. It inspired a hope in the convict that by good behaviour he might shorten his period of confinement. A system of mere hard, brutal punishment was sure to recoil on society. Their efforts should be directed not solely to punishment, but also to training, so that a criminal might return to society with the least possible danger to it. Their speaker had adverted to the measures taken, and about to be taken, for the prevention of juvenile crime, and he quite agreed with him that it was a very important question. It was melancholy to see such a vast number of children brought up almost to certain crime; but, so long as they had in the East-end huge districts with no schools they could expect nothing else. It was not merely an affair of police; it arose mainly from the defective state of national education. That was a subject he hoped the Government would pay attention to. They alleged that there was a great increase of crime. If that were correct, and if crime were really on the increase, it would be a most melancholy state of things. If they



ACCIDENT ON THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

looked back thirty or forty years, they would find that, when the population was one third less than at the present time, the amount of crime was as great as at the present day. There had been no real increase of crime. Certainly, from time to time there had been temporary increases. Poverty and crime were so closely allied that when they had a period of great depression they had an increase of crime. Taking a period of a few years back, he found that, although there had been an increase of crime in one year as compared with another, yet, taking into account the enormous population, crime was on the decrease. For instance, he found that with respect to vagrants, thieves, and receivers, whilst in 1867 there was an increase of 141 as compared with 1866, if they compared 1867 with 1865 they would find a decrease in favour of 1867 of 2473. Since 1865 the number of known thieves and receivers had decreased 369. It would be a melancholy reflection, if, with all their increase of schools and other good institutions, they had not been able to decrease crime; but these efforts had not been in vain. At the same time, no one could deny that there was an enormous amount of crime in the country, and the attention of the Government was directed to it. He could assure them, and not in general words, such as no doubt had been used by men in his position, that all the subjects in every branch upon which they had touched would receive the anxious consideration of the Government. They had already under their consideration the best means to make the police force more efficient, and of making the laws more stringent and more effective. They were not inclined to show false humanity to the criminal classes, as they knew it would be false not only to society, but to the criminals themselves. He trusted, therefore, that they would suspend their judgment for a

few months, until the Government had arrived at some conclusion on the subject.

#### COLLISIONS ON THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

Two accidents—one of a serious character, involving injuries to some thirteen passengers—occurred upon the Metropolitan Railway last week. The first took place late on Thursday night, Jan. 28, at the Baker-street junction. The up train from Westminster had just left the station, about half-past eleven, when it came into collision with a disengaged engine from the Swiss Cottage, the latter having passed the junction signal. The engine was thrown on its side against the wall of the tunnel, and considerable alarm was excited amongst the passengers. A woman jumped out of one of the carriages on to the metals, and in so doing was rather severely shaken; and one gentleman also complained of being slightly hurt. Otherwise there were no casualties, and the engine being replaced on the line, traffic was speedily resumed.

A far more serious collision took place, at precisely the same spot, so far as the reticence of the authorities enabled a reporter to discover. About three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 29, a train to the City from St. John's-wood ran into a main line train, which was standing within the Portland-road signals. The stationary train was waiting for a signal to proceed, and the driver of the running train had not been signalled to stop. Several carriages were displaced by the shock, and one passenger-carriage was broken. The trains were not running at speed, or the result would have been most disastrous. All the wounded were taken to the Portland-road station, where they were waited upon by the

servants of the company. Those most seriously injured were females, several of whom had to be carried through the tunnel, and up the steep steps of the station, to the waiting-room. They were all bleeding from cuts about the head and face, and appeared perfectly helpless from fright. After having had their wounds washed, all those most severely injured were taken to the hospitals, but none were so hurt as to necessitate their reception as in-patients. One man, who was suffering from severe concussion to the head, stated that he was in the employ of the company. There was one lady who appeared to be suffering from internal injuries; but no bones were broken, and she was conveyed home, after receiving medical attention. All the passengers, as soon after the collision as they could, scrambled out of the carriages and walked through the tunnel to the station. Great alarm was excited by the appearance of the wounded ladies in the waiting-rooms of Portland-road station, and the most exaggerated rumours were circulated. The line was blocked for two hours, and a good deal of inconvenience thereby occasioned to passengers.

#### JOHN RUSKIN, ESQ.

MR. JOHN RUSKIN, the well-known art-critic, whose portrait this week graces our pages, is the son of a City merchant, and was born in London in February, 1819. Having been educated as a gentleman-commoner at Christ Church, Oxford, he gained the Newdigate prize for poetry in 1839 but subsequently devoted himself to the cultivation of the pictorial art, which he practised with success under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. A pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern English



school of landscape-painting was his first effort in the cause of modern art, and this brochure eventually swelled to a standard work entitled "Modern Painters," the first volume of which appeared in 1843. The author's success as a writer on art was decided by the warm reception the public accorded to this volume, of which several editions have since been called for. Mr. Ruskin's views, however, were combated with bitter asperity by some of the art-critics of the day, who resented with an affectation of contempt his free expression of dissent from the trammels of their school. In his second volume of "Modern Painters," written after a residence in Italy, and published in 1846, he took a much wider survey of the subject originally entered upon, including the works of the great Italian painters, and discussing at length the merits of their respective schools. This, his chief work, has been since completed by the publication of three more volumes, the last of which contains illustrations by himself. Mr. Ruskin temporarily diverted his attention from the study of painting to that of architecture, giving, in 1849, "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" as a first result—a work followed in 1851 by the first volume of "The Stones of Venice," the second and third volumes of which appeared in 1853. The illustrations in these last-named productions, which also excited some of the same professional hostility that his first publication met with, displayed to much advantage his artistic powers. Mr. Ruskin has also expounded his views both in lectures and the pages of newspapers and reviews. In 1851 he advocated pre-Raphaelism in letters to the *Times*; he lectured in Edinburgh, on Gothic architecture, in 1853; having previously (in 1847) contributed articles to the *Quarterly* on Lord Lindsay's "Christian Art." Topics of the hour likewise occupied his pen from time to time: one on the "Construction of Sheepfolds" (the Discipline of the Church), appearing in 1851; another on the "Opening of the Crystal Palace," in 1854; and in 1855, "Notes on the Academy Exhibition" of that and the following year. A notice of "Giotto and his Works" is also from Mr. Ruskin's pen, having been written for the *Arundel Society*, of which he is a member. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he wrote for the *Cornhill Magazine* four essays on the relations of employers and employed, under the title of "Unto this Last" (reprinted in 1862). He has also published "The King of the Golden River," illustrated by Doyle; various separate lectures on art-subjects; in 1861 a selection from his own writings; and in May, 1865, "Kings' Treasures and Queens' Gardens." Mr. Ruskin has since contributed a series of essays to the pages of the *Art-Journal*, entitled "The Cestus of Aglaia," and has also occasionally written on questions connected with political economy. His latest public appearance was at the Royal Institution, last week, to the members of which he delivered a most interesting lecture on the "Flamboyant Architecture of the Valley of the Somme." This lecture was marked by all the elegance and fine judgment which ever characterise Mr. Ruskin's deliverances on matters of art and taste.

#### THE LATE PRINCE ROYAL OF BELGIUM.

THE regret universally felt in Belgium at the death of the Prince Royal is still manifested in a variety of ways, and addresses of



JOHN RUSKIN, ESQ., F.R.S., M.R.I.

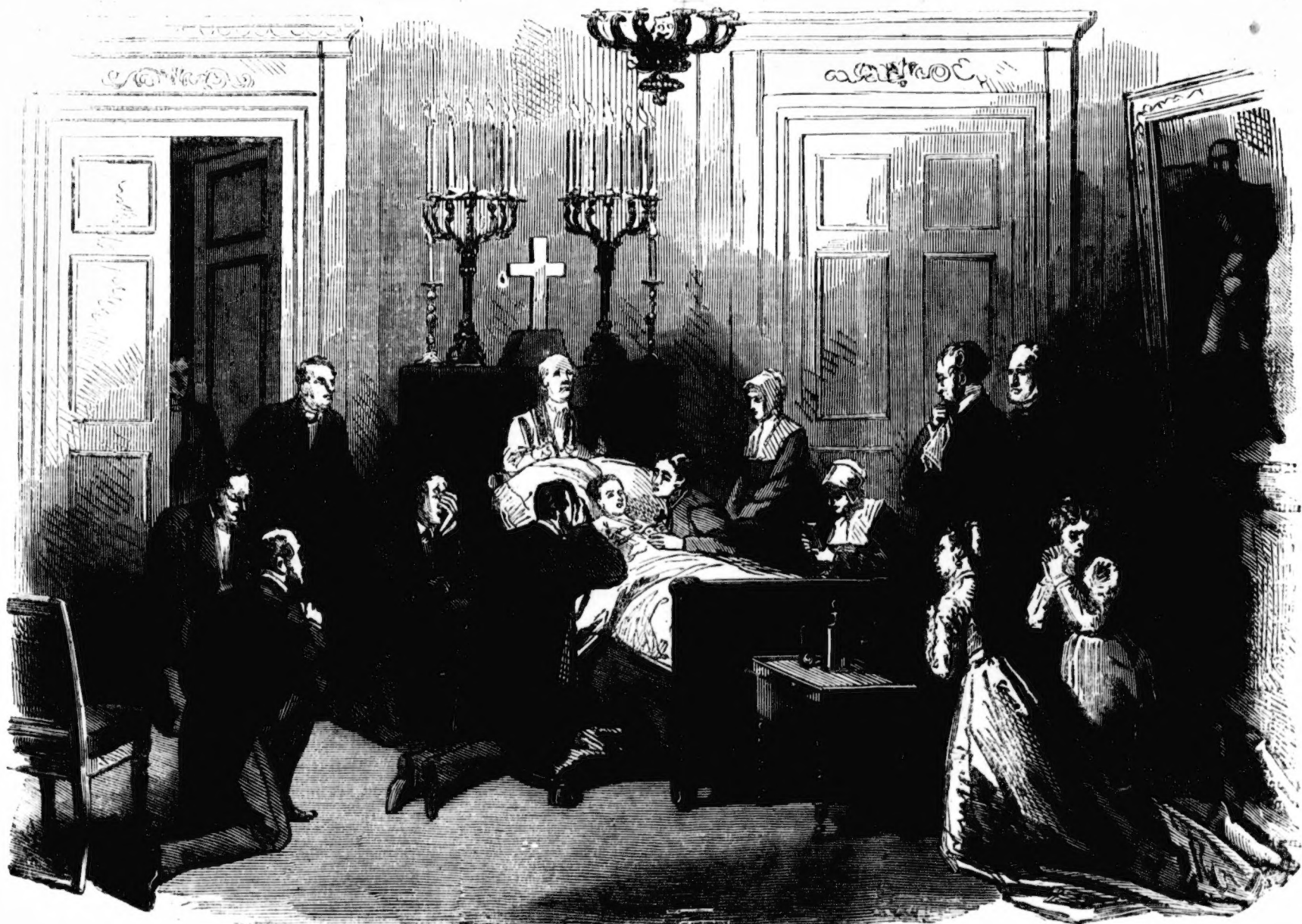
condolence have been sent to the King and Queen by all the public bodies in the kingdom as well as by numerous other parties. The following is the reply made by the King of the Belgians to the addresses of condolence from the two Chambers:—"Gentlemen,—I am deeply touched by the expressions of regret made by the Chambers to the memory of our beloved child. We were confident that one day he would have been worthy of the position which he seemed called on to occupy. The sentiments manifested by the whole country, and the marks of attachment which the Queen and myself are receiving on all sides in our common grief, inspire us with a

feeling of deep gratitude. A sympathy so real and genuine cannot calm our affliction, but it will help us to bear its heavy weight. Providence, in His justice and goodness, has compensations for those whom He tries. The Queen and myself ask that the misfortune by which we have been struck may tend to the happiness of the nation by uniting the people in our sorrow, and may be an additional title to their affection. The community of sentiment revealed in these days of mourning shows the hearts of the Belgian populations. May it be a fresh bond of union between all devoted citizens, animated by the same patriotism!" In marked contrast with the general sympathy of the people is the conduct of the Archbishop of Malines, who, with genuine priestly bigotry and malevolence, has publicly declared the death of the Prince to be a manifest judgment of God upon the kingdom and Royal family for their Liberal tendencies!

It appears that the late Duke of Brabant, endowed, as is said, with great intelligence, and with a firmness rare for his years, had a presentiment for several days that his end was approaching. On the 14th ult. he said to one of his physicians, "Have I yet some days to live, doctor?" The physician constrained himself to reassure his young patient, and said, "Your Highness is much better." "Indeed, no," replied the Prince, "I am sure that my end draws near." During the last three days the Queen did not leave her son's couch; she remained beside him without even changing her garments. The King, a prey to agitation and violent grief, for several nights paid incessant visits to the chamber to see his son and to make anxious inquiries as to the progress of the disease. When the end had come, and there was no longer any doubt of the Prince's decease, the King threw himself upon a couch and uttered heartrending cries. The physicians surrounded him, and he was obliged to be placed in his bed. The Prince Royal expired in the room in which his grandfather, Leopold I., drew his last breath. For four days the Prince was delirious, and he expired at forty minutes after midnight.

The first Duke of Brabant, heir presumptive to the throne of Belgium, of the present dynasty, died at the château of Laeken, in May, 1834, at the age of ten months. He was the first child of the marriage of Leopold I. with Queen Louise Marie, Princess of Orleans, daughter of King Louis Philippe, and was born in July, 1833. The late Duke of Brabant, having been the only son of King Leopold II., the heir presumptive to the crown of Belgium is now H.R.H. the Count of Flanders, brother to the King. The Count was born on March 27, 1837, and is consequently thirty-two years of age, and is entitled to sit and vote in the Senate.

The Court of Prussia, it seems, could not go into mourning for the Prince Royal of Belgium, as a rule exists that such a measure cannot be taken at Berlin, not only for a foreign Prince, but even for a member of the reigning family, if the deceased was not twelve years old. King William, on first hearing of the young Duke's death, wished to show that mark of respect, but was obliged to give way to the established etiquette. The King of Holland and the members of his family, on learning the death of the young Prince, sent to the representative of his country at the Hague to express their sympathy. The members of the diplomatic body and the principal residents in that city did so likewise.



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### MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

THE title, minister of religion, is used glibly enough by most of us; but it is not always or usual that we think of what it means. The word clergyman carries with it a savour of the Middle Ages, when the clerk proper was a type by himself, enjoying, in some cases, extraordinary social privileges, and frequently doing in his day a work for which we should not grudge him any privilege which he enjoyed. Again the word priest has about it a whiff which Englishmen and Scotchmen in general have been usually presumed to hate with a bitter hatred, for reasons which have often been stated. But, apart from the title of cleric proper, and apart from the title of *sacerdos* proper, stands that of minister of religion. It is possible to maintain that the three titles may coincide in applicability to one person, since there are good and holy men everywhere, but nobody can maintain that the three titles, or the last with any one of the two others, must necessarily and always be coincident in application.

What, then, is the minister of religion? He is the servant of others, the man who *ministers* to others, in holy things. There are certain sacred ideas which, acknowledged or not, dominate the life of the world. With these ideas are, in the natural order of things, bound up the ultimate justifications of the highest purity, the highest self-sacrifice, the most unflinching service. But all people are not sensitive in the same degree to these ideas. We have each of us his own function, and his own peculiar work to do. Just as one man has a special sensibility to colour and form, and makes pictures; another a special faculty for calculating and utilising mechanical force, and so is an engineer; another a keen sense of practical combinations, and so is a statesman; another a peculiar gift of expressing emotion in musical words, and so is a poet; another a power of rapidly digesting current things and expressing opinions, and so is a journalist—just in this way there are men born into the world with a special sensibility to spiritual ideas and a special “enthusiasm of humanity,” as it is now the fashion to term that instinct of human service, that *ministering* instinct which, along with the special sensibility to spiritual ideas, constitutes what we all agree to call the minister of religion.

There is no type more beautiful than this. The man who hopes and believes where others come short, and is ever ready to help their shortcomings out of his divine abundance; who turns away from no suffering, no sin, and no danger, but, in the Name which binds the highest and the lowest in one fraternity, is found in the front when the evil and the danger are at their worst—this is a figure which will always command the love and homage of men and women as long as suffering and wrongdoing exist on the face of the earth. But it may be admitted that this type does not always receive fair play. In the persons of its more imperfect representatives it gets occasionally maltreated, and the general tone of public criticism upon such topics—we believe the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES* is almost as fair as human frailty will permit—is too rough and ready. If the minister of religion does not show an interest in what is going on in the world, he is accused of wanting sympathy with human progress, and not caring for great imperial questions. If he does show such an interest by taking part, for example, in political discussion, he is sometimes told that he is stepping out of his province. The reasons for any unfairness of this kind, real or apparent, are not, however, far to seek.

To begin with, while the minister of religion who has proved his fitness for his function will never wholly or for long fail to receive both homage and affection, and is not out of his place anywhere so long as he is there in the spirit of that function, there is a natural jealousy in most people's minds of all men who claim homage on the strength of label or function only. And the higher the latter and the more tremendous the prestige with which the label invests the wearer of it, the more jealously will such men be watched. Then there is the testimony of experience, whether stored up in history or gathered at first-hand in life; and British Protestants have certainly acquired a prejudice to the effect that when the man whose special function it is to minister in holy things is intrusted with any power whatever, except the power which he can exercise over the consciences of his

fellow-creatures, the consequence is a most dangerous and mischievous hybrid. Of this jealousy and this prejudice we are merely saying that they exist; and that the first is natural, while the second is, according to a considerable mass of opinion among people on the whole sane, supposed to be justified. Meanwhile, true or false, these facts do undoubtedly operate injuriously, now and then, to the length of getting evil and unjust things spoken of the type.

We are happy to believe that the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES* has been very free from injustice of this kind. But one thing is certain, that those who know what the divinest of social functions really is, believe in it, and illustrate it in their own persons, are quite above the reach of criticism. It would take a good many newspaper articles to write down a Saint Borromeo, a Curé d'Ars, a Fletcher of Madeley, or a Channing. From Chaucer's Poor Parson—

Christe lore and his Apostles twelve  
 He taught, and first he followed it himself—

down to Goldsmith's, who

Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way—

the type has never lacked the expressed homage of genius, the open protection of social opinion, or the secret love and homage of the good. The protection, indeed, is given to the label itself for the sake of the function; and the amount of mistaken criticism to which the type is sometimes exposed is such a trivial thing by the side of its social prestige—is so ludicrously dwarfed by the infinite dimensions of the claim it makes—that only those who are disappointed, like a poor savage, if the label does not act like a charm, are likely to be sensitive to comments which, aimed at what are held to be great social dangers, glance, or seem to glance, aside, and strike at the divine function of the minister of religion.

### THE IRISH BISHOPS.

THE following memorial has been presented by the Irish Bishops to the Queen:—

“To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,  
 “We, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland, respectfully approach your Majesty, humbly praying that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant to this branch of the United Church the same liberty of meeting in convocation which is enjoyed by the English provinces.”

“We have felt it our duty to lay the same request before your Majesty already, but we do it the more urgently at the present instant, seeing that measures are pending which most nearly affect the welfare of this Church, on which, while yet in debate, it seems only just that the Bishops and clergy should be able, in a regular and constitutional manner, to deliberate and express their judgment.”

“We are further persuaded that, in the event of serious changes being made in the outward conditions of our Church, the consequence would be most disastrous if there were no such body already in existence, able to consult and advise the whole Church with authority in a crisis which, at the best, must be full of difficulty and danger.”

“And your petitioners will ever pray.”

(Signed) “M. G. ARMAGH. “RICHARD C. DUBLIN.  
 “SAMUEL MEATH. “J. F. OSSORY AND FERNS.  
 “R. DOWN. “ROBERT CASHEL.  
 “H. KILMORE. “WILLIAM KILLALOE.  
 “CHARLES B. TUAM. “JOHN CORK.  
 “WILLIAM DERRY. “CHARLES LIMERICK.”

It has received the following reply:—

“Whitehall, Jan. 29.  
 “My Lord,—I beg to inform your Grace that I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the memorial of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Irish branch of the United Church, transmitted by your Grace to the Secretary of State on Dec. 23 last, and praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant to that branch of the United Church the same liberty of meeting in convocation which is enjoyed by the English provinces; and I regret to inform your Grace that her Majesty's Government, after mature consideration of the memorial, do not feel justified in advising her Majesty to accede to its prayer.—I have, &c., “H. A. BRUCE,  
 “His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh.”

GOVERNMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.—A large and influential deputation of gentlemen desirous of establishing an improved form of government for the metropolis had an interview with the Home Secretary, on Friday week, for the purpose of presenting him with a memorial to the following effect:—“That, notwithstanding the great improvement which has been made in the general condition of the metropolis by the Act of 1855, there is urgent need for the development of municipal institutions by the further concentration of the Executive; that a Committee of the House of Commons has reported in favour of great changes on the basis of enlarged administrative areas and the establishment of a municipal council for the whole of the metropolis, and has, by the 31st resolution, urged the Government to introduce a bill to effect the suggested changes. Your memorialists respectfully represent that the evils arising from the present divided authority demand immediate attention, and urge that bills may be submitted to Parliament at the earliest possible time to correct admitted evils.” After various members of the deputation had spoken at some length in reference to the memorial, the Home Secretary, in reply, declared that he felt personally much interested in the question, and that he would do his utmost to secure for it that legislative attention which he considered it deserved.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A strange story reaches us from Scheveningen, the bathing-place of the Hague—a fashionable Dutch resort. A fortnight ago, fishermen going along the beach saw something which could not, by any stress of language, be considered as “a common object of the seashore.” Seven o'clock on a January morning, the tide low, the morning light still uncertain and faint—what was the meaning of the figure which lay there, as silent and motionless as death itself, in the thick mud, just beyond reach of the waves? Drawing near, the folk found that the body spoke to him in Dutch; he made signs that he could not comprehend them. They managed to question him in a few words of French; still by pantomime he indicated that he was unable to speak, and that he desired to be furnished with materials for writing. When these were given him he wrote that he was the son of Count Montier, whose address at Paris he gave, and nephew of the late Minister for Foreign Affairs. This declaration was disbelieved; but it was thought worth while to mention it to the Marquis de Sives, the French Secretary of Legation at the Hague. That gentleman telegraphed to Paris, and in a few hours Count Montier replied that his son had indeed disappeared some days since, and that he himself would be on the spot as soon as possible. Meanwhile, a medical examination of the young man showed that his mouth had been bruised and his tongue slightly lacerated by a brutal and summary process of gagging. He could furnish, even in writing, no clue to this mystery. His last recollection (so he wrote) was that of having been suddenly assailed in Paris, at nine o'clock in the evening, by a blow on the back of the head; that he had then fainted, and remembered nothing more. Sure enough, the blow on the head had left its marks; and it was ascertained that on the night before he was found on the beach a small vessel had been observed sailing close in shore. Count Montier, arriving, recognised the unfortunate gentleman as his son; declared himself utterly unable to comprehend the story; but added that the lad—he is only eighteen—had hitherto been irreproachable in his conduct. To make a strange story stranger still, the young man had not been robbed of any articles of value. The notion that a man can be kidnapped, without rhyme or reason, in Paris; sent, in an unconscious state, to the seashore, and thence quietly “transhipped” to Holland, disorders all our ideas of what is probable; and yet there is a good deal of sense in the old maxim that nothing is absolutely certain to happen except the unforeseen. We tell the tale as it is told to us by a Brussels newspaper, which gives abundant details; but we do not profess to guarantee its truth.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES and suite arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, at a quarter past seven on Wednesday morning, disembarked at the railway wharf, and proceeded at mid-day for Cairo, accompanied by the Viceroy's son, Cherif Pacha, and Colonel Stanton.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has just signed a decree authorising the acceptance by the town of Boulogne-sur-Mer of a legacy left to the Little Sisters of the Poor and other charitable institutions by a person named Duflos, of Boulogne, and consisting of houses of the value of £2000 and £880 in money.

THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP CAMERON TAIT, D.D., D.C.L., Primate of All England and Metropolitan, 22nd Archbishop of Canterbury, took place on Thursday morning in the metropolitical church of the province, in the presence of a vast number of persons.

THE PRIME WARDEN (Mr. George Moore) and the other wardens of the Fishmongers' Company will entertain the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and her Majesty's Ministers at a grand banquet on Thursday, Feb. 11.

THE HORSE GUARDS have raised the standard for recruits for infant regiments to 5 ft. 8 in.

THE BISHOP DESIGNATE OF LINCOLN intends, it is said, to reside in the cathedral city.

WOOLWICH DOCKYARD has been ordered to be finally closed on Oct. 1 next.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON SMITH, F.R.C.S., and Jacksonian prizeholder last year at the Royal College of Surgeons, has been elected to the post of assistant surgeon to the Drenth hospital-ship.

MADAME NADAILLET DE BUFFON, a grandniece of the naturalist, has just died at Montbard, at the age of eighty-eight.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. ERNEST JONES took place at Manchester on Saturday. An immense crowd of persons was present. Mr. Beales, on behalf of the Reform League, spoke at the grave.

SIR R. TEMPLE, the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces, we are told in a telegram of Saturday, that he anticipates a surplus of £200,000 in the next Budget.

MRS. CHARLES BARNARD, wife of the Rev. Charles Barnard, who, under the pseudonym of “Claribel,” had acquired much popularity by her songs and ballads, died last Saturday, at Dover, of typhoid fever, after an illness of three weeks.

THE MASTER ROPEMAKER at Devonport dockyard has received instructions to give notice to all the people employed in his department to leave on March 31.

THE DEATH OF MISS ANNIE COLLINSON, a young actress attached to the New Royalty Theatre, took place on Monday.

A “NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE” is being formed in Birmingham. The object of the association is “the establishment of a system which shall secure the education of every child in England and Wales.”

THE RIGHT HON. C. P. FORTESCUE has written to contradict the statement that Earl Russell's letter to the state of Ireland was “submitted” to him before it went to press. Earl Russell had not communicated to Mr. Fortescue the contents of any of the letters beforehand.

THE DUNMORE COASTGUARD LIFE-BOAT has been lost outside Waterford harbour. Her crew, five in number, perished. Several of the coast-guard have left families behind them. The boat capsized and has not been found.

MR. JOHN DOWNING, of Ashfield, was committed for trial for trying to bribe Lord Fermoy to procure for him the commission of the peace. On conviction, Mr. Downing is liable to fine and imprisonment.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL, who had been mentioned as the authority for the statement that the Marquis of Bute was about to be admitted to the Roman priesthood, writes from Pau to deny that he ever heard of, much less originated, any report of the kind.

MR. SOTHERN does not go to America this year. It seems that after the engagement was signed, the New York manager ignored it unless the date of opening was altered, on which Mr. Sothern refused to go on any date.

MR. KEELEY, the well-known actor, died on Wednesday afternoon.

A MEETING OF THE CAPTAINS of the various college boat clubs was held at Cambridge University on Wednesday, at which it was unanimously resolved to send the usual challenge to Oxford. There is thus every prospect of the usual boat-race this year.

THE DIFFERENCES between Mr. Studd and the Grand Stand Committee at Epsom have been adjusted, and consequently the Derby will take place as usual this year.

A LARGE REDUCTION in miners' wages in the Glasgow districts is being made. Many of the miners have submitted to the “drop,” while others are organising to protest against the reduction.

IN THE VICTORIA LEGISLATURE a member, whose education had been neglected, was reading out a document to the House and vainly endeavouring to decipher an obscure letter. On turning to a friend he anxiously asked—“Is that a hem or a hen?” “Oh!” replied his friend, “call it a hen, and move that it lay on the table.”

TWO PRIZEFIGHTERS recently fought ten rounds in a saloon at Bryan, Nebraska. Music preceded and followed the fight, at the close of which there was a dance. The ladies of the corps de ballet attached to the saloon occupied seats on the music-stand during the fight, and enjoyed the entertainment exceedingly. Civilisation advances.

SOME NEWS OF LONDON reaches us from Paris. We had not heard it before; but it is likely enough to be true. It is announced in the Paris papers that a refuge for homeless cats has been started in Augustus-square. It is a small two-story house with a large garden behind. The establishment is said to consist of a housekeeper, a nurse, and a cook—all for the cats!

THE ACTION FOR LIBEL brought by Mr. Leonard Edmunds against Mr. Greenwood, the Solicitor to the Treasury, which was to have come on for trial in the Court of Common Pleas in the course of a day or two, will not now be tried. All questions between Mr. Edmunds and the Crown, including the present action for libel, are referred to a court of arbitration, which will sit in public.

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE have obtained from the Treasury authority to increase the present allowance to supervisors for horse keep, hire, &c., £15 per annum, so that it will in no case exceed £45 per annum; and the present allowance to “ride” officers £10 per annum, so that it will in no case exceed £30 per annum.

MR. CHILDERS has recommended Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B., to her Majesty the Queen for the post of Naval Aide-de-Camp, rendered vacant by the promotion of Captain Shadwell to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm the recommendation. Sir Leopold was the senior naval officer during the late Abyssinian expedition.

WILLIAM SHEWARD, the self-accused Norwich murderer, was again brought before the local magistrates on Monday, charged with having murdered his first wife in June, 1851. Some evidence having been adduced showing the extent of his early connection with his second wife, the prisoner was committed for trial.

TWO PICKPOCKETS, who were caught plying their trade on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, United States, were taken from the train by the passengers and hung to a tree.

TWO YOUNG MEN, named Doyle, buyers for a commercial house in an Irish country town, have been sent for trial by the Dublin magistrates for uttering seditions language in the canteen of the constabulary depot of the Phoenix Park. They were admitted to bail in their own recognisances of £100 each, with two sureties in £50.

WILLIAM THOMAS GILL, a beer-seller, of Orvendon, near Halifax, was last Saturday fined £10 and costs by the Halifax Bench for permitting cock-fighting in his house and resisting the police.

THE LIVERPOOL STEAM-SHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION have sent a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury protesting against a portion of the Customs Consolidation Act, which necessitates the appearance of the captain of a steamer or ship at the Custom-House before sailing, to make a declaration as to the cargo.

THE SECRETARY FOR WAR has decided, with the concurrence of the Duke of Cambridge, that, except in cases of emergency, staff officers will not be allowed to leave, with pay, until they have served ten months, twenty months' actual service being required before they are allowed leave for four months, and thirty months' actual service for six months' leave. Leave will in no case exceed one sixth of the term of service.

DR. CHADWICK, of Southport, who had already given £17,000 for charitable purposes to the town of Bolton, in which for many years he practised, has made a further donation of £5000 to the inhabitants, making altogether £22,000. This sum, which the liberality of Dr. Chadwick has placed at the disposal of his former fellow-townsmen, is to be appropriated to the erection of artisans' model dwellings and an orphan asylum.

A GIRL NAMED ELIZABETH BENTLEY, twelve years of age, drowned herself at Manchester a day or two since. Her father had found fault with her, and immediately after she told her mother that she would drown herself. The mother appears to have regarded this as a mere foolish threat, but the girl was in earnest. She was seen by a boy named Fox to go to a reservoir in the neighbourhood and deliberately throw herself in.

WHILE A LADY was leaving the National Bank, in St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, last Saturday forenoon, where she had been drawing £500 in notes for various amounts, a sudden and violent gust of wind caught her, forced open a portfolio which she carried, containing the notes, and scattered them in all directions. Notes to the value of about £300 were found and returned to her by the persons who picked them up, but notes for about £100 were supposed to have been blown over the rooftops, and have not been recovered.



## THE LOUNGER.

At this season of the year, when Cabinet Ministers meet frequently to prepare for the coming Parliamentary campaign, there are generally rumours of divisions in the Cabinet. Impalpable, invisible Rumour is at her usual work now. But I do not believe that there are any divisions in the Cabinet. Differences of opinion there may be; nay, must be. Fifteen men all holding exactly the same opinions on all the subjects which a Cabinet must have to consider would be a wonder.

A faultless monster which the world ne'er saw,

nor wishes to see; but differences of opinion do not always necessitate divisions. Now on the Irish Church it would seem there are differences of opinion; and everybody, or rather everybody who can and does reflect, foresaw that there would be, and must be. On the subject of disestablishment all, it is said, are unanimous; but how is it to be done? The citadel is to be taken; but how? On this the officers are not agreed. Some advise an assault, some sapping and mining first, &c. A council of war must sift the matter—consider not only the desirable, but the possible. Then there is the other question, perhaps the most important of the two—to wit, the question of disendowment. All acknowledge that disendowment must accompany disestablishment. Indeed, disestablishment without disendowment would be mischievous. Better let things remain as they are. Obviously, if a Church or any other Corporation be endowed by the State, it must be controlled by the State. But shall it be utter disendowment with respect to life interests, and compensation, it may be, in special cases? or shall it only be partial disendowment, at least at present? On this grave question, it would appear, there are differences of opinion, but not, at present, divisions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with characteristic boldness, advocates entire disendowment. Here is an extract from his recent speech at Gloucester which is worth reprinting:—

I trust that we have announced something different from the old worn-out cry which we have so often heard, for different purposes, of justice to Ireland—a cry that was intended to be used to raise up one class at the expense of another. But true justice recognises in every sense the equality of all her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, of whatever religious persuasion they may be. Justice only recognises the State Church as the trustees of that huge public property now devoted to the Church in Ireland, and as bound to employ that property equally for the use of all denominations of her Majesty's subjects. The injustice of applying it to the purposes of a small minority is not diminished—nay, it appears to me to be increased—by its being employed in providing for the minority comforts relating to their spiritual interests. It may seem to some people unjust to relieve their temporal wants at the expense of the spiritual; but I hold that the injustice is increased by the solemn sanction that is sought to be given to it. Having freed that Church from its connection with the State, we shall leave it to determine for itself, in the fullest manner possible, its own future destiny.

This is the opinion of the Right Honourable Robert Lowe. He is a very bold man, as we know; and on all ecclesiastical questions and their cognate subjects a clear, and may I not say, consequently an advanced thinker? But you could not, were you so inclined, get together fifteen Robert Lowes; very few think so clearly; still fewer, perhaps, dare to speak so plainly. Mr. Bruce, our Home Secretary, for example, is not nearly so clear a thinker nor so courageous a speaker. He is, in fact, a far less able man altogether than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He (Mr. Bruce I mean) has an idea that total disendowment cannot be achieved. Mr. Gladstone, too, rather falters; he would let the Irish clergy keep the parsonages and the glebes—that is, the lands—apart from the tithes. He would take away the tithes but leave the glebes, on the principle that the glebes were gifts of private persons. But were not tithes originally gifts? The authorities tell us that for many centuries they were purely voluntary contributions. Well; if, says Mr. Bruce, you do this you must, to secure equality, give something to the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians. But Gladstone certainly does not recognise this "must," for many times he has asserted that he will take away the endowment of Maynooth from the one and the Regium Donum from the other.

And so we see that there are differences, though not divisions, in the Cabinet. These differences, though, if sturdily maintained, may come to be divisions. But I suppose that some *via media* will be found. The majority of the people would like to see Mr. Lowe's policy realised. But then we ought to remember that statesmen must not only consider what should be done, but what is possible. I hear from one who knows that a *via media*—or, as he puts it, a *tertium quid*—has been submitted to the Cabinet, and is now under consideration. There is no such very great hurry, as some people imagine. Parliament will meet in ten days after this shall appear; but the Government can take yet another month for deliberation, and I hope and believe will settle these knotty points.

As some people may suppose—indeed, as I happen to know, have supposed—that Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, who charged the grand jury in the matter of the Gurney and Overend Company, is a relation of the Gurneys who figure in the trial, it may be as well to contradict this. Russell Gurney is the son of the late Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who, when he had his wig on, was one of the gravest and wisest looking Judges that ever sat on the Bench. The Gurneys who report for the Houses of Parliament are members of the family. No connection between this family and the other is traceable. Mr. Russell Gurney's family were, though, Non-conformists for generations; the Parliamentary reporters are, I believe, Dissenters—not Quakers, as the Norfolk people are, or were—but Baptists. It is well to know that there is no connection between these two families, because some people think that the Recorder charged the jury too favourably for the defendants, and might imagine that some of them are his relatives.

Mr. Dudley Baxter, who takes to prickly, bristling figures seemingly as naturally as a donkey takes to prickly thistles, has had to confess that on one grave question his figures have led him to a wrong conclusion. He attempted to prove by them that the rich are more heavily taxed than the poor. This was his thesis, and he defended it by an astonishing array of statistical artillery; but his position was stormed, and he had to confess a defeat. He might have saved himself this mortification if he had gone to Hansard and fished thereout the speeches of Mr. White, of Brighton, on the subject, who more than once conclusively proved that the very contrary of this thesis is true. Indeed, apart from all immediate taxation, whether direct on property or indirect on consumable articles, the poor must suffer more from taxation than the rich, for wealth is all created by labour—every farthing of it; and, therefore, if you tax wealth—and you cannot tax anything else—you must eventually tax labour. The property tax is ultimately a burden upon labour, and so are all indirect taxes. Take the tax on glass. Down to 1845 there were heavy duties on glass. And how repressive this tax was upon labour is proved by the fact that very soon after the tax was removed the amount of labour employed in the manufacture must have been quadrupled. But the increase of labour was not confined to the manufacturing of glass. Glaziers increased; picture-frame manufacturers felt the benefit; and also carvers, gilders, gold-beaters, artists, engravers, &c.; and, amongst a host of other traders and manufacturers, curiously enough, the soda-water manufacturers. The removal of the mischievous duty almost created these trades. Taxation, however judiciously levied, has always, Mr. Baxter, if you will think of it, a tendency to gravitate to the bottom of society. Mr. Baxter is a labourer; he is a lawyer—partner in the great firm of Baxter, Rose, Norton, Spofforth, Baxter, and Rose. He is the second Baxter in this roll of names. Well, if Parliament were to put an excessively burdensome stamp duty on all conveyances, transfer deeds, covenants, agreements, &c., the demand for these things would fall off; the profits of the great firm would decrease; and Mr. Baxter would discover, in a not very agreeable way, what an effect taxation has upon labour. As this is a very interesting subject, and but little understood, let me give another case:—All foreign corn imported is charged with a duty of 1s. per quarter. Well, that does not seem much; but, remember, it is really a tax of 1s. per quarter also

upon all the corn grown here. But that tax does not go into the Exchequer, but into the pockets of the grower. Then, as the poor are proportionally the greatest consumers of bread, it presses heaviest upon them. Again, I am told that if this tax were removed England would become the great corn depot for Europe. Now, if this be so, how repressive of labour is this tax! Perhaps Mr. Baxter, with his cleverness at statistics, will calculate how many of the unemployed poor on the Thames banks would get work if this tax were abolished. I have no turn for statistics and figures myself, so I leave the reckoning to him.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.  
THE MAGAZINES.

In the *Cornhill* one finds always the same care in the selection of the class of matter known as "padding," and in the stories. In the next number is to be commenced a new story, by Mr. Charles Reade, entitled "Put Yourself in His Place." I take the liberty of congratulating the *Cornhill*, and its readers also, upon the prospect. I can contentedly miss the stories of a good many able magazine writers, but I never miss one of Mr. Reade's. He is the best hand at a love story that we have now living.

The papers in the *Broadway* headed with the words "By a Woman," I have praised before now; and the last, entitled "Mistresses and Maids," is by no means the worst of the series. If only for the sake of that one essay, I hope the set will be reprinted and issued in a cheap volume.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* I am sorry to see the article which lies between page 315 and page 320. Surely such things are better left alone, unless the *Gentleman's Magazine* is a title which is to be read strictly. Besides, the article is not a good one. Mr. Dutton Cook's account of Hazlitt's "New Pygmalion" is very amusing, and might advantageously have been made longer, for Hazlitt was a psychological curiosity. "The New House of Commons" is really capital—it is much more than a jeu d'esprit, and is worth studying a little. So is Mr. Shirley Brooks's imaginary criticism of Hamlet—supposed to have been written at the time of its first production. It contains touches of subtle irony which are worth looking for.

In the *Leisure Hour* there are some anecdotes of parrots (vouched for) which are so good as to make it worth while to buy the number merely for their sake. They are most of them quite new, and they made me laugh till I was hoarse.

Admirable *Once a Week*! But this number is not so good in letterpress as some that I have seen of the same periodical. The "Martyrdom of Accuracy" is excellent, however. And the full-page drawing by Mr. S. L. Fildes, entitled "The Daet," is almost beyond praise. A little more labour expended on the old lady and child, however, would not have been wasted. I find from the "Table Talk" that some wisacre has been objecting to Cowper's couplet,

Who stole her slipper, filled it with tokyay,  
And drank the little bumper every day,

(or is it "Then drank?") on the ground that you can't drink wine out of a slipper. *Once a Week* very properly corrects this absurdity. Wine has been drank out of women's slippers a thousand times. In an article which begins with a reference to the infamous trick of the "revivalist" cads who have been singing to the tune of "Tommy Dodd" what they call a hymn, with a chorus of "Come to God!" there is a very curious bit of news—news to me—about the Dead March in "Saul." The air appears to have been played at the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, and to be no other than our old acquaintance "Jumping Joan." It is here set in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time, and certainly there is no denying the kinship. By-the-by, if you play "Jem Crow" in minims it makes a good psalm tune. And the tune "York," attributed to Milton's father, is substantially the same as "Oh! Rose, bress dat Rose!" *Once a Week* mentions (what I cannot off-hand verify) that the "Ratecatcher's Daughter" is really from Mozart, and, in slow time, does duty as "Belmont" for a psalm tune. The fun is, that "A. K. H. B.," in his second series of "Recreations," has called it "contemptible" and declared that there is no music in it. There is, however, something in the whole of this subject which has not yet been appropounded—to make a word on a French basis.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. A. Beckett's new drama "Red Hands" would have been much more successful at the Surrey than at the St. James's. From the Surrey point of view, it is very far indeed from being a bad piece, although it is not likely to be received with much favour in its present situation. It has a good stirring plot, rather inartistically told, and the characters are well individualised. It abounds in exciting situations, and has one really effective sensation scene. The dialogue has no pretensions to high literary merit, but it serves the purpose of placing a complicated story with sufficient clearness before the audience, and probably that is all the author intended it to do. It is unnecessary to set out the plot of the piece in detail; it abounds, as I have said, in murder, robbery, dangers of all kinds, by flood and field, abduction, circumstantial evidence, and all the other exciting elements (save bigamy and forgery) that go to make up an effective Surrey drama. It is no use looking at it from any other point of view—it is a Surrey drama, pure and simple, and is as much out of place at St. James's Theatre as a banjo in an organ-loft. It is very decently played. Miss Lucy Rushton, who was quite out of place as the gushing young heroine of "Glitter," is very well fitted as a buxom matron of forty who is cursed with a tendency to throw herself into situations that inevitably bring down on her innocent head criminal charges of the most harrowing description. Miss Rushton (as Mrs. Harman) appears to thrive under oppression. When she appears on the stage, and before she has been charged with any crime, she is utterly miserable, and apparently in the poorest possible health; but, after enjoying fourteen years' penal servitude for a crime she never committed, not only has her health wonderfully improved, but she actually looks about twenty years younger than she did fourteen years before. She seems to become more beaming and more robust as horrors accumulate around her; and when at length she not only shoots a subsidiary villain, but pitches him over a cataract as well, she does it with all the vigorous rapture of a prosperous and stalwart seraph. Mr. Coghlan, a remarkably promising actor of young gentlemen, plays a melodramatic villain—a party quite out of his usual line—and played it so well that he may fairly lay claim to a considerable share of the applause that was bestowed on the piece last Wednesday. Miss Marston—a daughter, I suppose, of the old favourites whose name she bears—made a successful debut in a small but interesting part. The other parts do not call for any special notice. The scenery is fairly good: the torrent scene really effective. The last act is rather hampered by the two superfluous first scenes. If the last scene stood alone in the act it would bring the piece to a perfectly intelligible conclusion. Whatever fault may be found with the construction of the play, let it be remembered that it is, at all events, original; that when a young author steadily determines to avoid the temptations offered to him by easy and lucrative adaptations, he at least deserves encouragement from all who have the interest of the British drama at heart.

## RIMMEL'S VALENTINES.

Certain young ladies, in letters to the editor of a daily contemporary, have been doing something very like "quarrelling with their bread and butter;" they have been finding fault with their valentines—those received in times past, that is; and I suppose they have done so in the hope of getting something better to their fancy at the approaching anniversary of the patron saint of love missives. One of said fair letter-writers is of a decidedly utilitarian turn of mind, and she asks for a valentine that shall be "of some use;" perhaps a pair of boots, or a new dress, or a chignon, or a specimen of the things that pass muster for bonnets now-a-days—perhaps something more substantial still, in the shape of a

Cheshire cheese or a keg of Aylesbury butter—would content this female disciple of Jeremy Bentham. But I hope young ladies generally are not so matter-of-fact in their ideas, and will be content with the admirable love offerings provided by Mr. Easton, Rimmel, and other caterers of valentines. Mr. Rimmel's productions, by-the-way, might even meet the requirements of the exacting damsel to whom I have already referred, for they are useful as well as ornamental—they are real works of art, and therefore ought to have a value in the eyes of even the most utilitarian fair ones. Take his splendid series of Shakspearian valentines, just issued, for instance: nothing could be more beautiful or more appropriate for decorating the walls of a young lady's boudoir. Here is "the fair Ophelia," the emblem and the victim of love; here is Juliet, not less loving and lovely, and equally unfortunate; here is Desdemona, also a votary and a victim of love and jealousy; here is Viola, devoted, true, and willing to do even that greatest violence to the female heart—woo another for the sake and in the name of him she loved, but, unlike some of her sisters, meeting with a reward worthy of her devotion; here is the chaste Miranda, as angelic as her father's attendant minister, the "quaint Ariel"—yea, more so; here are the two Isabella, the heroines respectively of "Measure for Measure" and "All's Well that Ends Well," bearing many crosses, and winning love's holy guerdon despite adverse circumstances; here is the saucy Rosalind—saucy, that is, in boy's attire, but a true woman when in her proper habiliments; here is the sportive Beatrice, "suffering love," like her Benedict, even while denying its power; here is Cordelia, filial and true; here is Imogen, faithful through good and evil report—a genuine "Fidele;" with others of those most exquisite female creations for which we are indebted to the great dramatist, all beautifully delineated and redolent of the sweetest perfumes; and here, too, scattered on the table before me, are a host of other valentines, any one of which might well suffice to content the mind and move the heart of even the "cruelest alive"—provided always that said heart were not too intently set on things that are "useful"—to wit, Cheshire cheeses and Aylesbury butter.

## THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

We have already published some particulars as to the Embassy from China which is now located in Paris, after having visited Washington and London. Of the personal history of the native members of the Embassy we have nothing to add; but it is a rather significant circumstance that the chief of the mission is not a Chinaman at all, but an American. Mr. Anson Burlingame, who is not yet fifty years of age, and who looks much younger, has, however, had many and various experiences in his own country. He was born in Central New York, but his youth was passed chiefly in the far west, whither he went with surveying parties, and where he was instrumental in making several treaties with some of the most uncivilised Indian tribes. He subsequently removed to Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard University. He studied law in Boston, and sixteen years ago was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts, whose constitution he assisted in revising. Since then he has been elected three times to the United States House of Representatives, where he was one of the most intelligent and active members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Seven or eight years ago he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Minister to Austria, and subsequently, probably in accordance with his own wish, to China, where he retired from the diplomatic service of his own country, and entering that of the Celestial Empire, was appointed to head the present mission to Europe and America.

The Embassy was officially received by the Emperor Napoleon on Sunday, Jan. 24, and the Paris papers give the following account of the interview:—"His Majesty was attended by the Marquis de Lavalette, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the officers on service, and several dignitaries of the Court. Mr. Burlingame delivered the following address:—

"Sire,—On behalf of myself and my associates I have the honour to present our letter of credence to your Majesty from the Emperor of China, and in his name to express good wishes for the health and happiness of your Majesty, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and the great people over whom you preside. The mission is a novel one. It is the first that has ever been sent by China to the nations of the West. It is the expression of a sincere desire on her part to enter into the family of nations; to submit her questions, as you submit your questions, to the enlightened judgment of mankind, and to avail herself of the privileges, while she is called upon to accept the obligations, of international law. This desire was the outgrowth of a better appreciation of the civilisation of the West, resulting from a considerate policy established and maintained by the representatives of the treaty Powers on coming into more immediate relations with the great men of the empire at Peking. That policy was the substitution of fair diplomatic action for the caprice of interest and the rude energy of force. Among the Ministers at Peking none contributed more to promote that policy than the enlightened representative of your Majesty, M. Barthemy, and it was a great consolation to us all in that distant land to know that our views were warmly supported by your Majesty's Government; and may not China hope that the same sense of justice that appreciated and sustained those views in the beginning will attend them as they are carried forward into more enduring forms?"

The Emperor was pleased to make a most gracious reply. After the audience, the Ambassadors had the honour of being received by the Empress, surrounded by the ladies of her household. Court carriages conveyed the Eastern Envoys to and from the palace, with all the ceremonial employed on such occasions.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The annual meeting of the proprietors was held in the saloon of the theatre on Tuesday—Mr. Arden in the chair. From the report it appeared that the balance in the hands of the treasurer, after paying up the year's charges, amounted to £1500. The theatre was, besides, in good substantial repair, and the prospects of the lessee were most encouraging. On the motion that the report be adopted, objection was taken to an increase in the architect's salary from £100 to £200, but as the Act of Parliament vests the right of making appointments and fixing salaries in the hands of the committee the amendment was not put. The report was adopted, the members of the committee who retired by rotation were re-elected, and, thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—A report from Weymouth states that the *Amalia*, North German brig, from Havre for St. Thomas (ballast), came on shore on the Peble Beach, Portland, at noon on Tuesday. Eight of her crew were hauled on shore by the rocket apparatus, the other two having jumped overboard in the hope of getting up the beach, but were swept seaward and drowned. The man to whom the eight men were mostly indebted for their lives was a Portland fisherman named Thomas Flann. At the time the ship struck, the waves ran very high—often, indeed, going higher than the yards. Flann had a rope tied about his waist, and the other end being held by men on shore, he threw himself upon a retiring wave, and with great vigour swam out and succeeded in laying hold of a cable which hung from the ship's bows. He climbed on board, and found the men in the most excited state, but persuaded them that if they only followed his directions they would all be saved. He was aided by other fishermen, who, following his example, swam out with ropes. When the last man had been got safely to shore, Flann gave a hearty cheer, and returned to land himself.

LAND TENURE IN ENGLAND.—The Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture, which, with the affiliated branches, numbers 1100 members, has had a discussion at its annual meeting on the important question of tenant right. The Earl of Morley presided. The subject was introduced by Mr. Holley, a gentleman farmer of forty-five years' standing. He strongly advocated long leases—twenty-one years. The possession of holdings in Devonshire generally begins at Lady Day. He held this to be injurious to landlord and tenant; to the landlord because it enabled a man without capital to take a farm, and to the tenant because he enters on a farm on which operations are practically suspended. There being nothing on the farm to value, the incoming tenant has nothing to pay. The man who took a farm without a capital was a true robber; he robbed every body else and starved himself into the bargain. In Norfolk Michaelmas is the usual time of taking possession; the outgoing tenant is then anxious to have large crops of hay and roots in, because they would be valued to the incoming tenant. By that means the farming was kept up, and the incoming tenant must be a man of capital or he could not pay. A long debate followed. It was held that what was wanted was something that would enable the farmer to do his best during the last years of his term—some means of compensation for unexhausted manures and permanent improvements. If the land was farmed as it ought to be, foreign aid would be unnecessary. Competition between tenant farmers was considered to prevent them from assuming their independence. There should be implicit confidence between landlord and tenant, and then, with long leases and fair compensation, all would go right.





KOUKI-PING, RUSSIAN INTERPRETER.  
M. EMILE DE CHAMPS, FRENCH SECRETARY.

LIEN-FANG, FRENCH INTERPRETER.  
SOUN-TAGEN, THIRD MINISTER.

THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR  
MR. ANSON BURLINGAME





AMBASSADORS IN PARIS.

SCHMIDT, ENGLISH INTERPRETER.  
CHIEF PLENIPOTENTIARY.

TOHE-TAGEN, SECOND MINISTER.

FUNG-YIH, FRENCH INTERPRETER.

MR. McLEAVY BROWN, ENGLISH SECRETARY



## THE BUSINESS OF OVEREND AND GURNEY.

(From the "Times.")

THE wonderful story of Overend, Gurney, and Co. seems inexhaustible. We are not speaking of the charge against the accused directors, or of the transfer of the old business, or of anything, in fact, except the business itself. That is a subject of interest so keen and so natural that the curiosity of the public survives in unabated intensity from day to day. Indeed, after all the disclosures and depositions and digests which have succeeded each other during the last month, it is strange how far we seem yet to be at fault about the leading facts of the original story. How came the old house of Gurney to break down? How came the new company to fail? Up to what time was the business really as lucrative as rumour pictured it? How were its profits demolished? Who was the delinquent, victim, or whatever he is to be called, mainly instrumental in turning all this gain into loss? Above all, where in the world did all the money go to? Who got the £4,000,000 carried off in "depreidations"? Some of these questions can be answered already, to others we are promised a reply very shortly; and, between one tale and another, the truth may be expected to come out.

On two important points there is no longer room for doubt. There was a time, beyond all question, when the business represented transactions to the amount of £70,000,000 a year, with a corresponding profit: that is one fact. The next is that there never was a time when the business was anything less, though the profits, unhappily, were no longer forthcoming. We have it on independent evidence that after the difficulties of the old house had been incurred the amount of money turned over in the shop was just as prodigious as ever. In the four years, for instance, ending with 1864, the amounts were successively £53,000,000, £64,000,000, £66,000,000, and £74,000,000. The transfer of the business was made, as everybody recollects, in July, 1865; and as the new company stopped in May, 1866, it was only in existence nine months. Nevertheless, during these nine months the trade was maintained without the least abatement whatever. It had averaged £70,000,000 in the two years preceding, and for the three quarters of a year ending with April, 1866, it amounted to it is the official liquidator who gives the figures—to £56,029,000: in other words, to the old £70,000,000 per annum with something to spare. Consequently the business of the "Corner House" never fell off one iota from first to last, and yet, whereas it enriched everybody connected with it at one time, it ruined all concerned in it at another. How are we to understand that?

Everything went smoothly, and had gone smoothly for half a century, up to the end of the year 1860. The business we have described was yielding a net profit of some £190,000 a year divisible among the partners, and, in fact, it is these profits in the form of accumulation which the "private estates" of the partners, so often referred to, may be taken to represent. The Gurneys estimated their own private property at about £2,000,000—that is to say, the profits of ten years together. It was in 1860, or thereabouts, that the complexion of affairs showed a terrible change. The principal managers of the old establishment had been Mr. Samuel Gurney and Mr. David Barclay Chapman; but Mr. Samuel Gurney died in 1856, and Mr. David Barclay Chapman retired in 1857. The mischief began not later than 1858, and must have been fatally pronounced by the close of 1860, because from that time forward the partners, alarmed at the state of affairs, ceased to appropriate, and, as we have been told, indeed, to ascertain, the profits of the concern. Nor can we up to this hour make out distinctly whether upon the whole account there were any divisible profits at all. A confidential letter from the old firm to an intended director of the new company, dated just before the transfer, tells us much of the story, but not all. During the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864—a period, be it remembered, in which affairs were at their worst—the "gross earnings" of the firm upon £70,000,000 per annum were computed to average £227,000. But against this there were "losses" to be set off as follows:—"From failures in 1861, £15,660; ditto in 1862, £91,085; ditto in 1863, £26,877; ditto in 1864, £102,583." This would give an average loss of some £32,000 a year to be balanced against a profit of £227,000, leaving in the pleasant shape of actual surplus some £190,000—exactly the calculated income of the house in its best days. But the letter proceeds to confess that, besides and beyond this account of the "legitimate" and "regular" business of the firm, there was business of another sort to be taken into consideration. This, in the words of the partners themselves, is defined as meaning "various transactions by way of investment, loan, or discount, which were entirely extraneous to the legitimate concern of our business." We need not be at the pains of directing the reader's attention to this description. It contains the story of all those "excepted accounts" which figured so prominently in the late inquiry, and it reveals the source of the ruin which ultimately ensued. The transactions in question were further described as "connected with various advances made to companies and firms engaged in the shipping, shipbuilding, and timber trades," and comprising also "loans made to railway contractors, as well as advances to a late West Indian firm." These statements, as we have observed, tell us a good deal, but not quite enough. They give us an insight into the nature of the "extraneous" business, but not into its results. All we see is that, whereas the legitimate trade of the house still yielded its £190,000 a year profit, the illegitimate trade showed a balance of another kind—probably quite sufficient to destroy the first. We will now merely avail ourselves of the figures thus supplied to explain some of the more obscure points of the story. The oft-debated question as to the profits or no profits of the old firm may be easily resolved into a conclusion with two sides. Setting apart the extraneous business, Overend, Gurney, and Co. were doing as good a trade as ever, with gains as large. They had not lost their custom, nor the profits which it gave them; but, then, they had now got another trade in hand, and all the profits of the first were wanted to cover the losses in the second. As we infer, too, the profits made were actually assigned to this purpose—at least, we should understand from these computations that the £180,000 or £190,000 which would have been divisible in ordinary times among the partners was, after 1860, not so divided, but was left to accumulate, and so formed the item described as "standing to the credit of the partners in the private ledger."

We have thus gradually arrived at the conclusion that the regular business of the old house never fell off either in extent or profitability, but that it was destroyed and pulled down—though a going concern all the time—by a "speculative," "exceptional," and "extraneous" trade, instituted somewhere about the year 1858. The actual transactions in this branch of the business may be pretty well understood from the list of bad debts and losses which we gave on Saturday last, and now we think the public will know what to look for and what further revelations to expect. How could this new business have been invented, and with what motives? True, the period of its establishment jumps exactly with the introduction of the new finance companies, and the Gurneys may possibly have felt the pressure of competition, and been tempted into a new style of trade. But their house was so well known, so powerful, and so well accustomed that they had little to fear in this way; and, besides, even if the new managers did, in accordance with the time, become a little speculative, how was it that their speculations proved so uniformly and so terribly calamitous? It will not have escaped the reader's notice that one after another of the parties implicated in these transactions has written to us within these few days protesting that up to the time he or they were concerned in the matters these very investments represented most valuable and unexceptionable securities, promising the handsomest profits to the house. Then when did all this gold become chaff, or how did the precious metal run away? Where is the £4,000,000 which was extraneously "advanced" at one time, "suspended" at another, "excepted and guaranteed" upon another, "locked up" all through, and finally allotted to mysterious and unaccountable "depreidations"?

## THE VICAR OF GREENWICH ON THE RECENT PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT.

ON Sunday morning, in accordance with a notice he had given, the Rev. Dr. Miller addressed his congregation in St. Mary's Church, upon the practical bearing of the recent decision in the St. Alban's case. Dr. Miller's views are of interest, as being those of a distinguished member of the Evangelical party in the Church. A large congregation, as is usual, assembled, the many free seats being on this occasion quite filled. The order of morning service was observed without any departure from the mode hitherto observed at St. Mary's and at St. Alphage's parish church, in which the Vicar conducts the service alternately morning and evening. The Rev. gentleman took for his text, or more properly speaking, the motto of his discourse, the 14th chapter of Corinthians I. 33rd verse, "For God is not the author of confusion, but of peace in all the Churches of the saints." He entered at once *in medias res* into his subject. In announcing it, he stated that it had not been his intention to attack the Ritualists, and in using this phrase, and the terms "Evangelical" and "High Church" parties, he was anxious to be acquitted of any intention to give offence; he used the terms merely because they were intelligible and convenient. The recent decision was of great practical importance to the Evangelical as well as the other parties in the Church, and he felt called upon to explain why, for the present, he did not intend to introduce any change in the mode of conducting Divine service. The congregation had had a sufficient practical exposition of his views in relation to the manner in which he thought that the service should be conducted during the period of nearly three years in which he had conducted their services. He hoped that these could neither be pronounced dull nor irrelevant. The *obiter dictum* of a Judge in pronouncing a definitive judgment was properly regarded as of less importance than the judgment itself; but the words of the learned dignitary who had recently occupied the woolsack in pronouncing the judgment in question were too important, distinctly enunciating, as they did, an important principle, to be regarded as a mere passing word; they should be accepted as a definition by all parties in the matter. It was alleged respecting the Ritualists that, as regarded rubrical service, they erred in the direction of excess in observance, and did too much; they, in turn, retorted upon the Evangelical party that they were chargeable with omissions—that is, the one party did too much, the other did too little. There was not a fair analogy between the two cases, inasmuch as the particular observances of the Ritualists were avowedly intended to convey dogmas, and thus affected doctrine. The forms of service had in many respects been modified in the course of time by the altered condition and circumstances of the people; and to revert to strict rubrical observance would necessitate some changes that could be made without confusion or offence, but some others also that would be regarded as innovations that would be attended with great practical difficulty. Obedience was no trifle, even although obedience was given in what might seem a trifling matter, and he desired that obedience should be cheerfully given in this important matter on all sides. In the matter of daily prayer in churches, as required by the rubric, he felt that there was great practical difficulty. They had, last week, upon their books, for instance, 120 sick, aged, and infirm persons entitled to visitation. He confessed that, with daily prayers in the churches, added to the duties of visitation, attention to district visiting, to schools, to the preparation of sermons, and other duties, it would be impossible to carry on the work of the parish with any pretension to efficiency. Their hymn-singing was objected to; but he thought it would be a deplorable mistake to cut down that part of their service and estrange many of their worshippers, particularly of the industrial classes. There were changes that could be made, possibly at once; and he might be asked what he was waiting for ere he made them. He would answer that he, above all things, deprecated isolated action and individual interpretation of the judgment and the course it suggested; this could only make confusion worse confounded. There were several things to be waited for. The Bishops would meet soon for conference on the subject, and another report might be expected from the Ritual Commission; and a modification of the rubrics might be agreed upon. It was greatly to be regretted, moreover, that the power for good of convocation had been so generally ignored—the meant convocation in which both clergy and laity would be truly represented. There was too much standing aloof from each other between the High Church party and the Evangelical party. The obedience of both was an imperative duty, and it was essential to common interests that they should regard each other with large-hearted candour. It would be suicidal in Evangelicals to say, inasmuch as this judgment touches those to whom we are opposed, we approve of it; but, in so far as it touches ourselves, we will have none of it. Let Evangelicals and their High Church friends meet each other half way, making liberal allowance for the difference in each other's minds, tastes, and even religious phraseology; and let the spirit and motto of all be based upon the grand sentiment of Christian liberty—"In non-essentials liberty, in all things charity."

## THE RITUALISTS.

ON Sunday the leading Ritualists, so far as we could learn, adhered, on the whole, to the mode of celebrating the service which they followed on the previous Sunday. It is, however, their opinion, as a body, that they ought to wait before making any important alterations in their ritual until they each receive some special instructions on the subject from their diocesan. Mr. Bennett, at Frome, and one or two extreme Ritualists at the east end of London, no doubt still do and will offer every resistance to the recent judgment being carried into effect, and will keep their candles lighted on the altar until actually extinguished by an authority which they admit to be binding on their consciences. Mr. Mackonochie, in the same spirit, will persist in burning seven lamps, instead of two candles; and in those assigned a different symbolism from that which was set forth by his Curate. On Sunday, however, Mr. Mackonochie was not at St. Alban's, having gone across the water to keep Mr. Goring and his friends in countenance at Walworth, where the service is conducted pretty much as it is at St. Alban's. At All Saints', Margaret-street, however, some slight concession to the judgment was made. The "High Celebration" followed soon after the close of morning prayers, in which the sermon was made to follow the prayer for the Queen. The preacher, who crossed himself devoutly before commencing, at the words "In the name of the Father," &c., took as his subject the persecution of the Children of Israel by Pharaoh, comparing the sufferings of the former with those of the "Catholic Church" from the world at the present time. "Now, as then, the powers of the earth," he observed, "seem bent on attacking the people of God. Before the latter lies the great sea of the unknown future, as the Red Sea lay before the Israelites;" and he urged, by a variety of arguments, the duty of defying the powers of the world and of darkness. The sermon was followed by a hymn and one or two prayers; and at the end of "Matins" the priests and a large part of the congregation left the church. After an interval of about ten minutes the former returned, three of them dressed in "vestments," as is the custom here, and acting as priest, deacon, and subdeacon. Incense was not used; and the candles stood, as usual, on the altar, but they were not lighted. The Nicene Creed was sung, with the customary prostration or genuflection at the words, "and was made man." The creed over, Mr. Upton Richards ascended the pulpit and delivered a short address, in the course of which he said that he was grieved and distressed to tell his people that from and after that day he should discontinue the altar lights, and so obey this "most unjust judgment," throughout which no Christian could fail to see that there was an intense desire to do despite to the Church of God. Their consolation, however, was that God was an avenging God, and would not tolerate injustice for ever,

but in His own good time would make the cause of Himself and of truth to triumph. In protesting strongly against this "unjust and unjust law," he would remind them that St. Peter and St. Paul both exhorted their readers to submission, even to injustice, for the sake of the faith, and that Christ had left us an example of suffering wrongs patiently. During the administration of the sacrament, which followed, neither the consecrated bread nor the cup, so far as we could see, was unduly elevated.

At the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, which was one of the first to adopt both lighted altar candles and the vestments, as well as incense, when Ritualism first came prominently before the public, both altar-lights and incense have been abandoned by the Incumbent, Mr. Stuart. As the services at this church have hitherto owed much of its attractiveness to lights and incense, it was in their absence comparatively cold, and, for a Ritualist church, somewhat dull. For, though it is a church where extreme doctrines are taught, there has been here, owing to a variety of causes, an absence of ceremonial, such as bowings, crossings and recrossings of celebrant and assistant priests, genuflections, &c. The six candles which stand on the altar, and which used to be lighted at all services, and the two large ones in front of the altar, which were formerly lighted after the sermon, and before the prayer for the Church militant, remained on Sunday unlighted throughout the service. There was no elevation of the sacrament in either kind, nor has it, as far as we know, ever been customary at this church to elevate the elements unduly. The acolytes who hitherto have been present near the altar for the purpose of sprinkling incense, were not there on Sunday, as their assistance was no longer required. In other respects, the service was the same as it has been for some years past. The sermon, which was preached from the Fifth Commandment, treated of the difficulty of vesting earthly masters in heavenly matters. The accustomed vestments were worn. The number of communicants was but small.

## THE LONDON SICK POOR.

LAST Saturday interesting and important information respecting the cost to the metropolitan ratepayers of the asylums to be erected at Caterham, Hampstead, Leavesden, and other places, for the different classes of afflicted paupers chargeable to the London parishes, came before the Metropolitan Asylums Board—Dr. Brewer, M.P., presiding. The question as to publicity being given to the facts in possession of the board was much discussed, it having been carried some weeks ago, on the motion of Mr. Wyatt, the chairman of the St. Pancras guardians, that all the information as to the costs of the works in the hands of the board should be given to the public, together with an estimate of the rate which will be required to pay for these works. The object of this motion was obviously to answer the assertions made by those who are agitating for a cessation of the poor-law amendments already commenced, those assertions being that the erection of these asylums, the need of which has been fully proved, will cost the ratepayers of the metropolis about 3d. in the pound. This information being ready, a motion came before the board that its issue should be delayed until the plans of other hospitals not included in the return should be approved by the Poor-Law Board, and one of the arguments in support of this proposed delay was that perhaps Parliament would revise the laws already passed. This motion was negatived, and the prepared "statement" was then read. It was a "statement showing the amounts authorised by the orders of the Poor-Law Board to be raised by the managers for the purchase of sites for asylums and hospitals, and for the erection, furnishing, fitting, &c., of the asylums for imbeciles at Leavesden and Caterham; also the rate in the pound which will be required to repay the same, with the interest during the next thirty years. The sums required and authorised are for the purchase of the sites at Leavesden and Caterham (£13,600), Hampstead (£16,000), Homerton (£12,500), erection of Leavesden asylum (£128,000), erection of Caterham asylum (£129,000), purchase of Stockwell site (£15,500), and erection of walls at Hampstead (£16,000); in all, £316,206, of which £186,100 has been advanced or agreed to be advanced." The repayment of the cost of building the Caterham and Leavesden asylums is to be thrown over thirty years, while the terms of the other engagements are to be thrown over twenty years. Added was a statement showing what will be the cost to the metropolitan ratepayers for these sums. Stating that a rate of one eighth of a penny in the pound will produce £8750 upon the metropolitan assessment of £16,852,681, the return went on to state that no more than one farthing in the pound on this assessment would be required for the particular works enumerated, and in some years only one eighth of a penny would be required. These repayments would be completed in 1899. These calculations did not include the rate which would be required for repayment of the amount to be raised for the erection, furnishing, and fitting of the fever and smallpox hospitals, the plans of which had not yet received the sanction of the Poor-Law Board. A question arose as to the manner in which certain sums should be raised on the security of the rates, and it became a question of applying to Parliament to amend the security offered by the board, or of applying to the Public Loan Commissioners. The latter course was ultimately resolved upon. The following notice of motion has been given by Mr. Furniss respecting the assessment question:—"That in order to secure a uniform assessment throughout the metropolis, the full annual value shall, for the purposes of the rate for the relief of the poor, be the annual rateable value of the property comprised therein. That the term 'full annual value' shall mean the bona fide rental at which any property might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, the tenant paying all usual tenants' rates and charges, and the landlord paying property tax, metropolis main drainage and sewers' rates, and the cost of insurance and repairs. That the several unions and parishes in the metropolis be required to contribute to the Common Poor Fund established by the Act of the 30th of Vict. cap. 6, in proportion to the annual rateable value (as defined by paragraph 1) of the property comprised therein, such value to be determined according to the latest poor-rate or valuation lists. That all charges connected with the relief and maintenance of the poor be repaid out of the Common Poor Fund. That a portion of the cost of the relief and maintenance of the poor be charged upon income."

THE LATE RAILWAY DISASTER IN INDIA.—The late frightful accident at the Bhore Ghat, in India, was due, it seems, to a circumstance not altogether unknown on our own lines; a falling mist made the rails "greasy," and the brakes would not bite, when the train was descending the incline between Khandalla and the reversing station. The train, in consequence, "ran away," and the engine, four brakes, and five carriages, dashed over a wall at the end of the station. The loss of life was not quite so heavy as at first reported; fourteen passengers were killed; the number given in the first telegram was fifteen.

WHAT A FARMER SHOULD BE.—"Two sorts of people," said a quaint old customer in a village which shall be nameless, "make farming answer in the present day. There's the market man—a noisy, bustling, dealing, haggling, chaffering fellow that bothers everybody into bargaining with him and then blarneyes and bamboozles buyers and sellers out of sixpence a head in a lot of sheep, or half a sovereign in case it's a fat bullock. Some farmers are half jobbers, and, by keeping their eye well up when buying in and selling out, manage to graze and feed live stock at a profit. The other sort that are looked to as 'moneyed men,' though very likely but small occupiers, are always 'up to the eyes in breeding'; go when you will, you're sure to find a cow just calved, or a sow with a brisk young litter, or else the old-fashioned farmer is going to sit up all night with a mare that's after foaling. If you ain't a smart chap among the drovers and butchers, depend upon it breeding's the thing." There is truth in our ancient friend's ideas; but, going further, we say that a first-class business agriculturist should not only be an adept at market and in the farmery but in seeds also—to be a proficient in a multitude of most diverse arts and professions. He should be, as it were, a husbandman, shepherd, herdman, chemist, seedsman, merchant, horsedealer, farrier, machinist, woodman, &c., all in one; and will turn from sowing seed potatoes, true according to form, colouring, depth of character of eye, &c.; or from haltering and swinging a raw colt, to display his judgment and medical skill in a case of bovine midwifery, or to see to the proper packing of an engine piston, or the grafting of a favourite apple.—The Chamber of Agriculture Journal.



## POLITICAL PARTIES IN FRANCE.

For a correspondent of the *Times* supplies the following account of French political parties:—  
 France has compared the present Legislature, approaching towards the term of its existence, to one of those tedious figures in a playbill preparatory to the sensational drama that has long been announced in the papers, and on which the rest of the public is fixed. The deputies, who are come in from country after observing the tendencies of their constituents and their own chances of re-election, will make speeches which are meant to be 'professions of faith.' The Opposition and the Government will appear equally certain of success; both will express the utmost confidence as to the result of this appeal to universal suffrage; but in reality both are not so, not to say disquieted. There can be no doubt that the Government will have a numerical majority; but it is not so certain that the Opposition will not obtain a moral majority, which without its influence on public opinion, irrespective of the result of the election, would be a serious loss to the Government. A satirical journal, which, like the late *Marquis de Lafayette*, utters some home truths in quaint and jocular language, analyses the diverse parties that promise to present themselves at a general election. First comes the Imperialist party, which is subdivided into—1. The Bonapartists, properly so called—namely, those persons whose families have cherished the traditions of the first Empire and who are cordially devoted to the present Emperor. 2. The *Mamelukes*, or military party, who are the sworn enemies of 'Idéologues,' orators, and, of course, of journalists of the first class. 3. The rallied or converted Imperialists, made up of disappointed and discouraged Legitimists, of expectant Orleanists, of Republicans, who look upon the Empire as a sort of temporary expedient, and a very useful one, preliminary to a happy catastrophe. 4. The Conservatives, who have no particular flag; tradesmen, shopkeepers, and fundholders, who give their allegiance to any Government so long as it holds its own, and, who, like Talleyrand, abandon it only when its fall begins.

The second of these parties is the Orleanist. The Orleanists keep themselves on the reserve; they do not conspire, neither have they official orators in the Chamber, nor subsidised writers in the press. The Orleanist group is composed of Parliamentarians, Legitimists, and a few converted Republicans. They avow their opposition to a mild government, and equally repudiate arbitrary authority in the palace and anarchy in the streets. This party is more passive than active; it is wanting in initiative, and, as it is recruited principally from the great and small bourgeoisie—the *bourgeoisie* and the *bourgeoisie*—it has a violent dread of change, and supports the Imperial Government, without loving it.

The third party consists of Legitimists. These are numerically small, and they have little influence on the masses; but they are cunning and somewhat noisy; and though, in reality, they have no hope of a restoration, they affect never to despair of it. As they have no hold on the country, their only expectations depend on some extraordinary event which is to take the nation by surprise. They probably would not object to a few months of the Red Republic to serve as a bridge for the legitimate monarchy to pass over. Of themselves they are helpless, and therefore they trust for support to coalitions; they hold out the hand to anarchists on one side, and to Catholics on the other, and thus are ever fishing in troubled waters.

The Catholic party, or, as they are sometimes called, the 'Blacks,' come next. The higher and lower clergy, Papists of the school of Joseph de Maistre and the *Univers*, aiming at theocratic domination, preferring the Bourbons to the Bonapartes, because the former promise them more guarantees; but otherwise indifferent as to the question of dynasties, and quite ready to adopt the empire provided the empire could or would fulfil their expectations.

The fifth, or Republican, party is made up of—1. The Republican of 1848, a species of Girondin, who contents himself with demanding an elective President instead of a Constitutional King. 2. The advanced Republican of the Ledru-Rollin shade. What this shade is, people are not agreed upon; for some this species of Republican is advanced, for others he is retrograde. 3. The Socialist Republican. This denomination is also somewhat vague. We can only convey an idea of it by saying that a Socialist Republican is one who is never content with the Republic when he has it. 4. The Republican of 1793, who is decidedly of the school of Robespierre. He approaches the Socialist, but wants his energy in the study of social problems and theories of social regeneration. He enthusiastically admits the utility of a régime of terror, of the guillotine, of a maximum, &c. 5. The Republicans of the school of Hébert (Père Duchesne). These go further even than the Republicans of 1793, though it is difficult to say in what the difference of doctrine consists.

1. The Hébertists would be troublesome under any republic; and it is for this reason that Robespierre, who, amid the madness of the revolution, foresaw the return of a pacified society, had the head of their leader cut off. Hébert was guillotined in 1794. 6. The *Blanquists*, who have no connection with the Terrorist Republicans. They form a group of humanitarian philosophers, sympathetic to the sufferings of the people, occupy themselves with solving social problems, and indulge in dreams of perfectibility. They combine together the theories of Owen, Fourier, and St. Simon, and produce something which nobody understands or accepts. They are given to study, are decidedly pacific, and believe themselves to be the apostles of a new creed. They attach but secondary importance to dynastic questions, and very willingly bend the knee to Cæsar.

Such are the parties and factions of which the ten millions of electors who will soon be called on to vote consist. It would seem at first sight that the Government must disappear in this multitude of adverse factions; but at the decisive moment, and irrespective of official pressure, the very instinct of self-preservation will predominate over preconceived hostility. The rest of the year people are, in the salons of Paris, Orleanists, Legitimists, and Republicans of the neutral tint; but in presence of the electors they are nothing but proprietors, manufacturers, fundholders, merchants, fathers of families, &c.

**THE LATE GALE.**—The gales and floods of the past few days have been attended with serious consequences. Some of the principal streets in the city of Cork were on Saturday from three to four feet deep in water. The traffic on the lines of railway on both sides of the Lee was stopped, the rails having been submerged; and several branches were made in the Queenstown direct line. At Youghal the sea broke over the railway, destroying a portion of the station, overturning waggons, and making serious breaches in the permanent way. Part of Queenstown is also under water. More wrecks are reported on the coast of Cornwall, a breach has been made on the South Devon line, near Dawlish, and the traffic is interrupted. A mile of the Cambrian Railway, near Borth, has also been washed away. The mail-train had passed over it a short time previously. In Oxfordshire the floods are increasing, and considerable apprehension will be caused should the rough and wet weather not speedily moderate.

**THE NEW CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.**—The Queen has approved the appointment of Colonel Henderson, C.B., as the Chief Commissioner of Police of the metropolis. The Home Secretary decided the point regarding the selection of Sir Richard Mayne's successor by selecting a soldier, and yet not simply a soldier. Colonel Henderson belongs to the Royal Engineers; his services, however, have mainly been of a civil character, like those of many of his brother officers; and they have been of a nature eminently suited to qualify him for the trying post for which he has been chosen from among so many. Nearly twenty years ago Colonel Henderson sailed for Western Australia with a ship-load of convicts and a company of sappers, to make the arrangements for their establishment there. At the end of several years spent in successfully carrying out this scheme, he was appointed to a civil office under the Australian Government, which he held for a considerable time. Soon after his arrival at home, on giving up his colonial appointment, Colonel Henderson was selected to fill the office of Surveyor-General of Military and Convict Prisons, and he has held this important post up to the present time. Thus it will be seen that Colonel Henderson has had just the right kind of experience to justify the selection of the Home Secretary. A scientific soldier, and still not moulded into stiffness by many years of unmitigated discipline; a practised administrator under novel and trying circumstances; an officer thoroughly acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of criminal character, and one who has thoroughly merited the several important offices he has filled, the new Chief Commissioner of Police appears to be the right man in the right place. —*Morning Post*.

**A PARALLEL TO THE "PRISONER OF CHILLO."—**Bronislaw Szwarc, the most able and popular of the leaders of the Polish national movement of 1861-2, disappeared mysteriously a few months after the insurrection broke out. He has just found means to communicate with his friends, who, after making every effort to find out what had become of him, have even him up for lost. His story, like that of most of the Polish patriots, is a very sad one. He was the son of a Polish refugee in France, and he obtained the appointment of engineer to the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway, the greater part of which was constructed under his superintendence. His patriotic feelings, however, soon aroused the suspicion of the authorities, and he fled to Warsaw, where he took an active part under an assumed name in the national organisation which was forming. On Christmas Eve in 1862 he was arrested by the police, and after a desperate resistance was overpowered and confined in the Citadel. After a long inquiry, in the course of which, it is said, he suffered torture, he was sentenced to death. The Empress Eugénie having interfered in his behalf, the sentence was commuted to transportation, and he was ordered to be sent to Siberia. Scarcely had he arrived at Moscow, when a second order arrived ordering him to be forwarded to his destination; but what this was his friends have, until a few days since, been vain to discover. It now appears that for the last few years he has been chained to a wall in one of those fatal casemates, the level of the river Neva, at Cronstadt, where so many brave men have died a miserable death. Those who have seen him there, and who know him at Warsaw when he was a handsome, spirited young man, say that it is now quite impossible to recognise him. He is a cripple, prematurely old, utterly broken down by disease and suffering, and without a spark of his old energy left. —*Full Mail Gazette*.

## Literature.

*Memoirs and Correspondence of Francis Atterbury, D.D., Bishop of Rochester.* With Notices of his Distinguished Contemporaries. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS, Author of "Lives of the English Cardinals," &c. 2 vols., 8vo. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Thomas De Quincey always insisted that he liked to have everything "good of its kind;" and so, in the instance of murder, he gave the palm to the hero of the Rattliff-highway tragedies. For the same reason, we have been delighted with Mr. Williams's big book on Atterbury, which is about the best thing "of its kind" that we have ever met with. But what that kind is must be explained; and it can be explained in one simple word—Book-making; although Mr. Williams would probably have devoted another enormous volume to the explanation. The title-page explains, certainly; memoirs and correspondence, and notices of distinguished contemporaries, compiled chiefly from the Atterbury and Stuart papers—honest enough, and likely to be interesting enough; but the plan is carried out on so broad a scale, and so much more is added to it, that a hopeless case of inextricable confusion is the result. Any space devoted here to a sketch of Atterbury's life would be useless, in the face of the careful little biographies which all cyclopedias afford; and, moreover, it is unnecessary, as Mr. Folkestone Williams does not challenge any points in the well-known life of the Bishop. At least, he thinks that the suspicions of Atterbury's Roman Catholic tendencies were unfounded, and probably Atterbury's own enemies, who raised them, thought so likewise. At all events, the Bishop is known, as far as such matters ever are known, to have died a profoundly High Church man. Again, Mr. Williams gets somewhat foggy as to the early part of the correspondence connected with the plot to bring over James. He indignantly affects to doubt it, and, indeed, considering the various signatures appended, it was, in its time, open to question. But he soon insensibly glides into the regularly received belief, and then makes lavish apologies on behalf of his hero. It may be needless to say that Mr. Williams has the fault common to all book-makers in the biographical line. Their subjects "can do no wrong." Had Atterbury murdered his beloved daughter, Mrs. Morice, Mr. Williams would but have denounced the common hangman for doing his duty. Modern biographies seem to be written chiefly to deny the unpleasant passages of previous biographies. Bacon and Penn have recently been "restored" by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and not long ago Richard III. was at least "whitewashed" by Mr. Jesse. We have no intention of fighting those battles over again, but we would not give up the bribery, the Tanton girls, and the two Princes in the Tower, for worlds; and, if the new style of writing lives is to be continued, it will probably culminate and exhaust itself in a panegyric on King John, with the character of Prince Arthur omitted, and all the Barons in full retreat. Concerning Atterbury and "James III.," there can be no doubt that the Bishop had been corresponding with the Prince at the wish of Queen Anne, and when George I. snubbed him, he fairly went over to the Pretender. On this point Mr. Williams makes a fatal admission in his preface. His readers, he says, "in doing honour to the man who, for honesty, consistency, and disinterestedness, ought to be considered the marvel of a corrupt age, may, without reproach, forget the Jacobite. He never would have been one had he been fairly treated. He was forced into the service of the Pretender." Now, let us see what this means. Atterbury's conduct was neither honest nor consistent. Preaching one thing, and doing the opposite by stealth, is a bad lesson for historical students. As for his disinterestedness: it is but natural to fancy that he might reasonably expect preferment in the event of success—even from a Stuart. And can a man be absolved from blame who joins the opposite party because he is ill-treated by his own? Coriolanus was never admired because he led the Volscians; and the conduct of some M.P.s who were lately left out in the cold only exposed them to ridicule. No; beyond all question, great man as the Bishop was, his character is not wholly spotless. His black and white perhaps mingled in less equal degrees than is usual to human nature, but the black was there.

Mr. Williams makes up his book on a simple system. He seems to think that anything which happened whilst Atterbury was living deserves description in his volumes. Curiously enough, there is but little concerning the Bishop himself—except the frightful mass of correspondence, which was already well known, although nobody could pretend to read it. Fifty or one hundred pages out of the 900 and odd would have amply sufficed for a well-written life; but Mr. Williams uses his pen like a pitchfork, and every paper, every cutting, falls into Messrs. Woodfall's hands, of course to the delight of these excellent printers, but greatly to the chagrin of Mr. Tennyson's "indolent reviewers." As for the public—well, their turn is to come, and we know that the spirit of prayer has not yet died out of the land. If they want to know anything about the Bishop, there is the cyclopedias already suggested, to which might be added with advantage Mr. Carruthers's careful and compact life of Pope—a model of biography. If they want the Atterbury and Stuart papers, here they are in abundance, and entirely free from that careful, almost judicial, analysis which, in reality, makes up biography or history. Or, if they want to know about "distinguished contemporaries," here is the information, chapter by chapter. Here are whole pages of Pope's, with the novel, interesting, and critical observation that Pope meant Atticus for Addison! The astounding mystery of Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" is also unravelled for the general reader, together with fifty other equally well-known affairs. Biographical sketches are given of all the boys who were at Westminster School at the time, and of the young men at Christ Church College, Oxford, soon after. Some elegiac verses of Wesley find a place; and, to relieve the tediousness, there are copious accounts of controversies with Hoadley and others, until—until, after all the fighting and the politics, we welcome some domestic scenes with much pleasure, and close the second volume and the tomb in Westminster Abbey with one sigh of relief suitable for both occasions.

Mr. Williams's fault is that he is at once too careless and too painstaking. He speaks a dozen times of "honest Shippen," and on the thirteenth carries the reader's eye down to a footnote, quoting Pope's celebrated line—that is, misquoting it, for the real word is "downright." Several eccentricities of this kind might be mentioned, and the grammar is not beyond suspicion. "Directly he arrived there," instead of *as soon as*, is a fault long since pointed out by Lord Lytton. And how can a man, so fond as Mr. Williams is of giving chapter and verse for everything, say of Mrs. Morice receiving a letter from her father, "this she conned over lovingly"? Where is the authority for this? It is probable enough, but the biographer asserts it as a fact. In truth, this is no biography at all. It is a mass of heavy letter-writing, worn out and uninteresting; given in very small print, and, except as material for a sound writer, worthless. However, the period was interesting, and the men who flourished really great. Everybody should know about them and the Bishop who flourished amongst them; but we must exclaim against the fashion of cutting leaf after leaf from books near to everybody's hand, patching them together, and passing off the result as something new. In no way does it deserve to be called literature. It is a most flagrant instance of bookmaking in an age of bookmaking; and the only praise which can be awarded to it is that of De Quincey, "good of its kind."

*The Spectator.* A New Edition, reproducing the Original Text, both as first issued and as corrected by its Authors. With Introduction, Notes, and Index. By HENRY MORLEY, Professor of English Literature, University College. London: Routledge and Sons.

Professor Morley has conferred a real boon upon lovers of the good old English essay by editing this edition of the best series of essays in the language. The "Spectator" has long taken its place as an English classic, and we daresay there are few individuals with any pretensions to a knowledge of the literature of their country who are not familiar with the masterpieces of the two life-

long friends, Steele and Addison; but even well-read scholars will find much that is new to them and more that is interesting in Professor Morley's introduction and notes. It has hitherto been the prevailing impression that Addison was the principal, if not almost the sole, contributor to the pages of the "Spectator;" indeed, the work is in most minds nearly exclusively associated with his name; but in his introduction Mr. Morley shows that this is a very mistaken idea, and that Steele was not only the projector and moving spirit of the undertaking, but a much more voluminous contributor than most people imagine. In addition to rendering Steele this service, Professor Morley's introduction is an ably-written and complete monogram of this most interesting episode of literary history. Full and abundant notes explain all the allusions which need or deserve explanation. In a word, we have here for the first time the "Spectator" surrounded with a befitting critical apparatus. The type is very clear, though small, and the retention of the capitals at the beginning of nouns makes it far easier to read than a book similarly printed in the modern manner. We have seen no cheap edition of a standard work more creditable to every one concerned in producing it. If the book be open to any objection at all, it is this—that it contains too much matter, and is consequently both too bulky and too heavy to put in the pocket for reading while enjoying a ramble across fields or along green lanes—a condition which we have always felt to be most suited to thoroughly enjoying the delightful pages of the "Spectator." Still, notwithstanding this slight drawback, the book, we are sure, will be heartily welcomed by thousands of readers; and, for our own part, we think both editor and publishers for this elegant edition of one of the best books—in every sense of the word—that was ever written.

*Curiosities of the Pulpit and Pulpit Literature.* Memorabilia, Anecdotes, &c., of Celebrated Preachers, from the Fourth Century to the Present Time. By THOMAS JACKSON, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, &c. London: James Hogg and Son.

As far as dining goes, the early possessor of this book should be a happy man. It contains material for "dining out" for a month or two, and might then do good service in the suburbs (always excepting Clapham, which is somewhat too serious) over many an evening's tea and toast with spinsters and mild curates, over which entertainment it is well known that a joke or an anecdote never succeeds so well as when it is "drawn" from the "wood," as it is usual to style the pulpit at such festivities. A celebrated divine, with one taste for talking and another for port, was said to be "better in the bottle than in the wood;" and, without imputing anything to the Rev. Prebendary Jackson, we can only say that if his sermons at Stoke Newington, where he is Rector, are as broad and sensible as his book, his parishioners must be as fortunate people as his readers.

"Curiosities of the Pulpit" is at once good and amusing. The architectural pages which commence the book may be dismissed; but some passages on the decline of pulpit influence may set people thinking. Long and short sermons are discussed—and the short ones are considered best. Luther's maxim to a young preacher (quoting this volume) was "Stand up cheerily; speak up manfully; leave off speedily." The shortest sermon—that of which history has given no account until this moment—was that of a parson's son, who volunteered one at a juvenile party. His little reverence was only four; and his sermon ran thus:—"My good people, if you're good you'll go to heaven, and if you ain't you won't." Now, this is the whole secret of it. That is all that the great majority of the clergy have to say. As for explaining the Bible, grave, grown-up, and well-read congregations are intolerant of the purchased claims of youngsters fresh from the Universities to tell them what this and that means, and to have the cure of their souls. When such men as Spurgeon and Bellevue turn up, it is another matter—however we may dissent from or agree with them. People who perhaps read Hooker or Jeremy Taylor on the Sunday evening can but think that they have—in many cases—wasted their time on the Sunday morning, as far as the sermon is concerned. Perhaps the greatest "curiosity of the pulpit" would be a parson who could really preach.

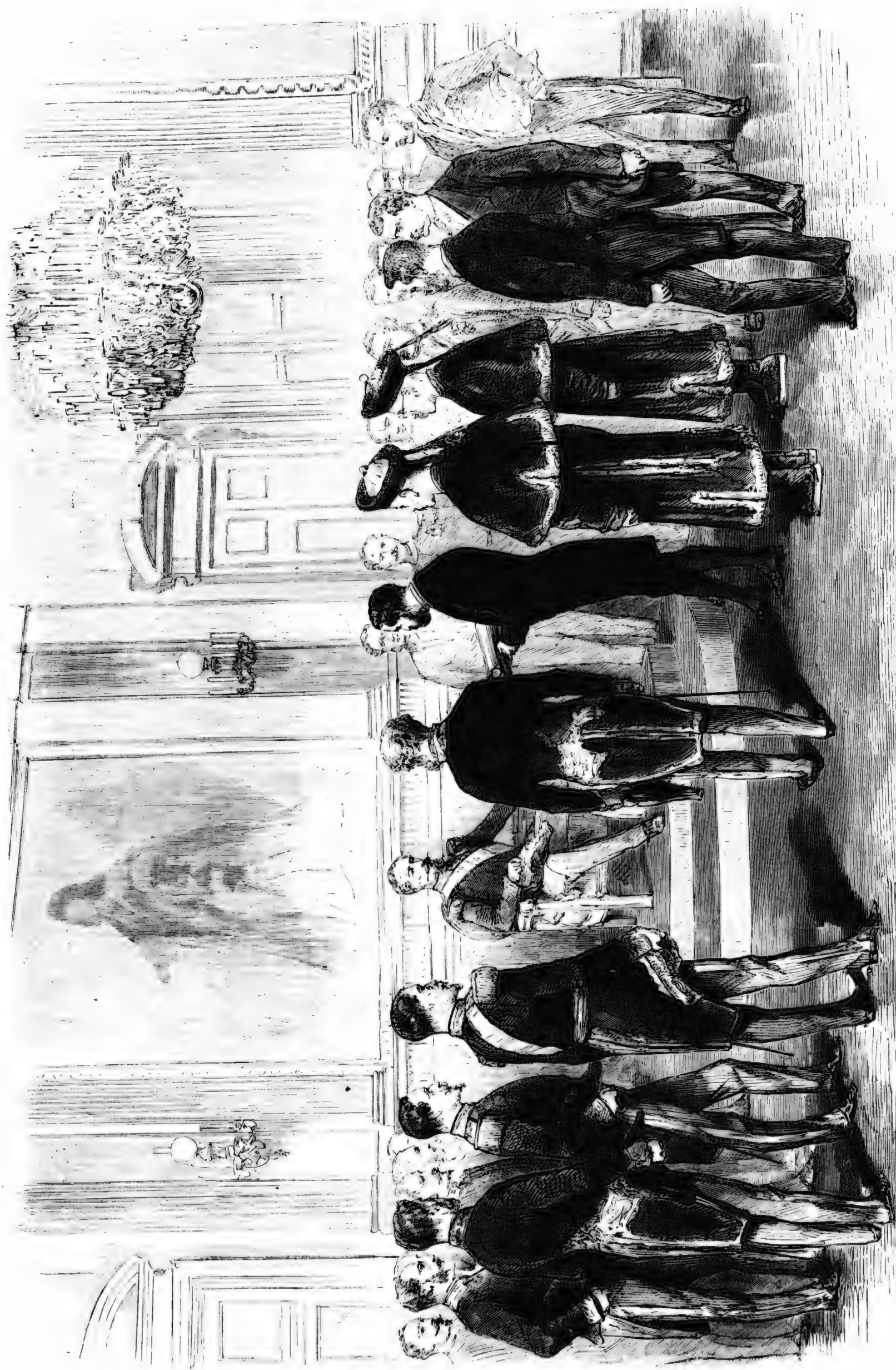
Mr. Jackson seems to be thoroughly catholic in his estimate of sermons and preachers, and those who have written about them. He is actually tender towards Gibbon! The book goes back, with extract, comment, and biography, to the early times of Chrysostom, Augustine, &c., with the mediæval preachers, from whom we get some striking examples of pulpit literature. St. Bernard was somewhat coarse; and the reader may not know that it was he who said, "Love me, love my dog." Of course it is unnecessary to quote from quotation; otherwise, an attractive column might be taken from a few random pages of this volume. English and foreign preachers, from the Reformation, are then discussed lightly and dismissed pleasantly, down to the present time—"present company, of course, excepted." Admirers of miscellaneous literature will take great delight in these little specimens of great men; whilst the collection of anecdotes concerning them is as rich as any known jest-book. It will be observed that from the earliest age much of the humour derived from the pulpit has been connected with sleeping in church, and especially of Kings doing so (perhaps because Kings are so well watched); and no doubt there will be a hundred new hits made, and some thousands of old ones repeated, long before next Christmas service. Most honestly is this little book to be recommended to all who are not "too wise for so great a pleasure in life as laughter," and who can recognise goodness and sense in passages clothed in eccentricity, but which would have been painfully bare, disagreeable, and useless without that covering supplied by the genius of the author.

**JOHN WARD,** a farmer, on his return from Carlisle market, on Saturday night last, was suddenly shot at from behind, the contents of the barrel entering his shoulder at his back. Before he could recover himself, another shot was fired, and he was struck in the left breast. The wounded man staggered back to the Horse and Farrier, and there reported that he had been shot. He was removed to the Carlisle Infirmary, where he now lies in a very dangerous state. No motive for the act has been suggested.

**THE LATE GALE.**—The gales and floods of the past few days have been attended with serious consequences. Some of the principal streets in the city of Cork were on Saturday from three to four feet deep in water. The traffic on the lines of railway on both sides of the Lee was stopped, the rails having been submerged; and several branches were made in the Queenstown direct line. At Youghal the sea broke over the railway, destroying a portion of the station, overturning waggons, and making serious breaches in the permanent way. Part of Queenstown is also under water. More wrecks are reported on the coast of Cornwall, a breach has been made on the South Devon line, near Dawlish, and the traffic is interrupted. A mile of the Cambrian Railway, near Borth, has also been washed away. The mail-train had passed over it a short time previously. In Oxfordshire the floods are increasing, and considerable apprehension will be caused should the rough and wet weather not speedily moderate.

**THE NEW CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.**—The Queen has approved the appointment of Colonel Henderson, C.B., as the Chief Commissioner of Police of the metropolis. The Home Secretary decided the point regarding the selection of Sir Richard Mayne's successor by selecting a soldier, and yet not simply a soldier. Colonel Henderson belongs to the Royal Engineers; his services, however, have mainly been of a civil character, like those of many of his brother officers; and they have been of a nature eminently suited to qualify him for the trying post for which he has been chosen from among so many. Nearly twenty years ago Colonel Henderson sailed for Western Australia with a ship-load of convicts and a company of sappers, to make the arrangements for their establishment there. At the end of several years spent in successfully carrying out this scheme, he was appointed to a civil office under the Australian Government, which he held for a considerable time. Soon after his arrival at home, on giving up his colonial appointment, Colonel Henderson was selected to fill the office of Surveyor-General of Military and Convict Prisons, and he has held this important post up to the present time. Thus it will be seen that Colonel Henderson has had just the right kind of experience to justify the selection of the Home Secretary. A scientific soldier, and still not moulded into stiffness by many years of unmitigated discipline; a practised administrator under novel and trying circumstances; an officer thoroughly acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of criminal character, and one who has thoroughly merited the several important offices he has filled, the new Chief Commissioner of Police appears to be the right man in the right place. —*Morning Post*.





RECEPTION OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON—SEE PAGE 87.



# M. RHANGABÉ, GREEK MINISTER IN PARIS.

THE Conference which has been sitting at Paris on the affairs of Greece was originally formed so that Greece itself should only bear a secondary part in those consultations which were designed to settle her future position; but on the arrival at Paris of the Plenipotentiary from the Court of Athens, it was at once seen that he had already, by the instructions of his Government, assumed a role which rendered it necessary to accord to Greece the same position as that demanded by Turkey in the assembly to which he was accredited, or that he should abstain from taking part in the deliberations altogether. The former condition being refused, M. Rhangabé adopted the latter course; and his country was consequently without any direct representation in the late Conference.

These circumstances have, during the last few days, made M. Rhangabé a prominent figure in diplomatic circles, and it cannot be doubted that he is quite worthy of the distinction. M. Rhangabé was born at Constantinople in 1810, his father being well known as a man of eminent accomplishments, both in the regions of poetry and learning. The son, too, has followed in the same course, although a more public career claimed his early attention. After having made his début in the Bavarian army, he entered that of Greece; but his sympathies were rather those of the student than of the soldier, and his accomplishments procured him the Professorship of Archaeology at Athens, where he occupied the chair with great success for twelve years. It was he who discovered the Temple of Juno, which he restored to art after it had been forgotten and buried in the dust of ages. The University of Athens showed its appreciation of him by electing him its Rector. Poetry and art, however, though they seem to be a fitting career in a land full of the records of the world's early civilisation, are often subservient to more active employments in a country so troubled and with such a restless population as that of Greece; and M. Rhangabé, who is penetrated with an ardent desire to rid Greece of Islamism, and secure for it the position which it claims, was induced to take rank in the patriotic phalanx of which his learning and ability made him a desirable member. He has been successively Comptroller of the Household, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador to the United States, and now Envoy Extraordinary to Paris, his latest mission showing the confidence reposed in him by his Government. M. Rhangabé is spare and rather small in stature, but is full of fire and energy, which give him an appearance of strength, and, united to a firm expression of countenance, at once stamp him as no ordinary person.

## MANIFESTATION AT BARCELONA IN FAVOUR OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

BARCELONA is again at the front in the popular demonstrations that have succeeded the great revolution in which it took so prominent a part. Our Engraving represents a great meeting in favour of the Republican candidates who presented themselves for election, and the universal sentiment of the people of Barcelona was pretty obvious from the spectacle then presented. At the termination of one of these vast demonstrations another significant movement was organised, showing that the old fiery town, of which we have lately heard so much, is a worthy representative of the future Spain, in the aspirations after freedom and individual liberty. The political manifestation was followed by a great meeting, principally composed of the Roman Catholics who were in



M. RHANGABÉ, GREEK MINISTER IN PARIS.

favour of liberty of worship; and this is more impressive and more worthy of record, inasmuch as there was neither violence nor disorder displayed at either assembly where the real conviction of the people seemed to be represented.

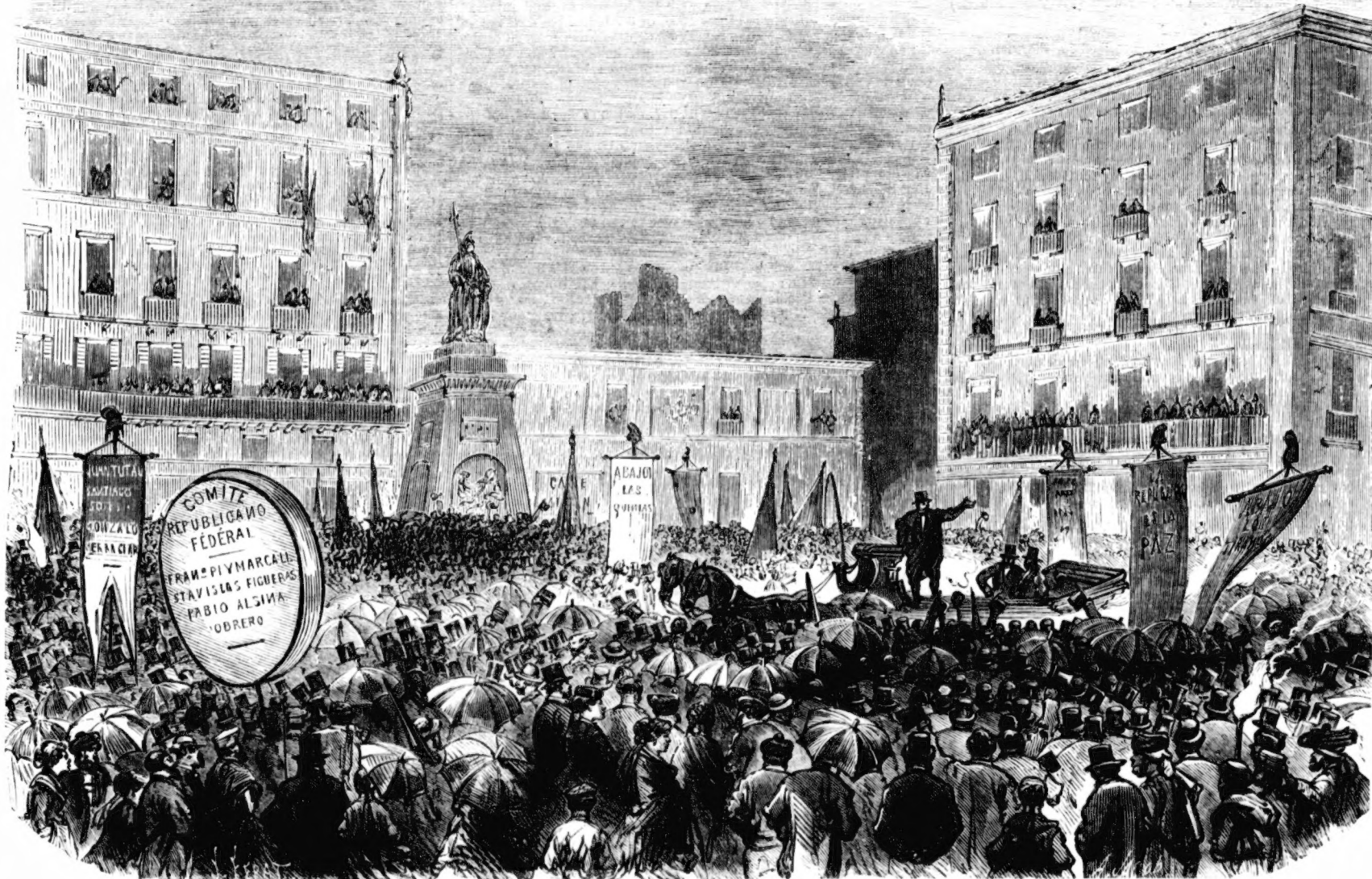
## COMMUNICATION WITH THE GUARDS AND DRIVERS OF PASSENGER-TRAINS.

LAST Saturday Mr. Weir's atmospheric system for securing communication between the passengers and the guards and drivers of railway trains was tested on the South-Western Railway. A number of gentlemen met at the Waterloo station, and proceeded thence to the Clapham junction, whence the special train prepared with the apparatus took the party down to Woking. Among those who were present were Colonel Yolland, inspector of the Board of Trade, who attended on behalf of that body; Sir Samuel Canning, Sir Seymour Clarke; Mr. Williams, superintendent of the South-Western Railway; Mr. J. Beattie, of the same company; Mr. Smyth, London, Chatham and Dover Railway; Mr. Martley, locomotive superintendent of the same; Mr. Ray, London and Brighton Railway; Mr. Weir, the inventor of the apparatus; and Mr. Weir, jun.

The experimental train consisted of twenty-five carriages, with the usual guards' vans in the front and rear. Each of these vans was fitted with the apparatus, as was also the engine; and a carriage, which was placed in the centre of the train, was provided also with the proper requisites for giving the signals to both

ends of the train. After some time spent in examining the apparatus and the mode by which the communication and junctions were effected along the train, the party entered the carriages and proceeded to Woking. During the journey signals were given from the carriage, of which account was kept, and these were checked off afterwards as having been received in the vans as well as on the engine, to which they were retransmitted from the front van. Several stops were made, during which the train was divided and the order of some of the carriages altered, to prove that it was a simple matter to couple any of the two carriages without injuring the completeness of the communication. After some delay at Woking the party returned to town, where Mr. Weir exhibited a model apparatus in the offices of the South-Western Company, and Colonel Yolland discussed the question of the requirements of the Board of Trade in a highly interesting manner. Mr. Weir stated, in reply to his questions, that the fulfilment of all his recommendations would only be a question of expense; but that, so far, he had sought to render his system both economical and effective. If it were necessary to make it more elaborate, it must be more expensive.

Mr. Weir's atmospheric telegraph has been for some time in use as a means of communicating between captains of steam-vessels and the officials below, or at a distance on the deck, and has been found eminently successful. Sir Samuel Canning, some time since, having seen that it was a good thing, had two ships fitted with it when about to lay the last Mediterranean cable, and has found it to answer so well that he is now having the Great Eastern supplied with the apparatus, one of the chief merits of which seems to be its simplicity. The whole principle of the plan is the transmission of pulsations of air. At one extremity of the signal line is placed an air-chamber of metal, similar to that used in the construction of aneroid barometers. This chamber communicates with a tube, and at the other extremity of this tube is placed a similar air-chamber. By means of a lever the first air chamber is suddenly compressed, and the pulsation of air is at once communicated to the end of the tube, whence the air rushes so as to distend the further chamber and to give motion to a simple arrangement by which a bell is struck. When these chambers are in the vans they are so arranged as at once to resume their positions, so that by means of a code of signals the two guards of the train can talk to each other, or in like manner to the driver on the engine. So far as to the guards and driver. As to the passengers, for their use a similar air-chamber is attached to each carriage, and a handle in each compartment pulls a lever turning a rod, on which is a cam that compresses the chamber. A lever fixed to the same rod releases a short semaphore or signal arm, which, dropping down at the side of the carriage, at once indicates to the guard the spot where he is wanted. The handle once pulled down in the carriage remains so, and cannot be replaced save from the outside, so that the occupants of any compartment are readily known as the parties who have given the signal. The communication is maintained by means of a single tube running along the bottom of the carriages, and coupled between them by a simple arrangement. This coupling, it is obvious, is a matter of detail which may be varied or altered without affecting the plan of communication, but the system of joining the tubes seemed to be simple and effective. The two extremities were brought together so that two screws resembling taps were on opposite sides of the tube. Each screw slid into a notch to correspond with it, and a half turn of each at once fastened the



POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION IN BARCELONA ON THE NIGHT OF JAN. 12.



coupling and opened the communication along the tube. Openings into this tube from each carriage secure communication from the carriages to each end of the train simultaneously, but the air once driven into the tube is prevented from ascending into any of the other chambers by valves, which allow of the passage of the air from any, but not of a return. One point dwelt upon is that, although the tube requires to be close, and as nearly air-tight as possible, yet that a small amount of leakage is not fatal to the success of the plan, and that this can be overcome by the use of two or more of the chambers. The cost of employing the plan would be, to speak roughly, about £1 per carriage, added to, say, £3 or £4 per train for the apparatus in the vans, &c. The arrangement in use last Saturday on the engine was a large bell or gong; but the system could readily, and more cheaply, be adapted to sounding a whistle, if this were found to be better.

#### OPERA, CONCERTS, AND MUSIC.

A POLICEMAN, who, as we learn from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, endeavoured the other night, disguised as a gentleman, to enter a night house in the Haymarket, said he had just come from the opera. "There is no opera in London, now," replied the proprietor of the establishment—a remark we have more than once had occasion to make ourselves. The only operatic news of the day comes to us from the Continent; much of it, however, is interesting to English readers, inasmuch as it relates to the very singers we are in the habit of hearing during the season in London. The story of Madame Patti and her forty-five recalls on the occasion of her debut at St. Petersburg, has been already told. Mdlle. Nilsson, who would be Madame Patti's rival if Madame Patti were not unrivalled, is still singing the part of Opheïa in M. Ambroise Thomas's lugubrious "Hamlet," at the Opéra Impériale. Mdle. Lima de Murzka has made her appearance at the Théâtre Italien, as Linda and as Lucia. Some of the French critics are delighted with her—all seem astonished. Mdle. de Murzka's talent bears, indeed, the stamp of originality. Mdle. Minnie Hauck, also engaged at the Théâtre des Italiens, has recently undertaken, with success, the part of Rosina in "The Barber of Seville." It was daring, considering the impression, not soon to be effaced, that Madame Patti had made in that charming character. But Mdle. Hauck did not dare in vain. All she lacks is power. Her voice is fresh, clear, tractable, and well trained; and when in a few years it has gained more volume, it will be as nearly as possible perfect. Madame Milan-Carvalho, the original Dinorah at the Royal Italian Opera, forms part of the company at the Opéra Impériale, where she has lately been playing the part of Isabelle in "Robert le Diable." Mdle. Nilsson representing Alice. Mdle. Orgeni, a Hungarian light soprano, who sang some two or three years ago at the Royal Italian Opera, with what everyone at the time declared to be a remarkable success, has just made the acquaintance of the Parisian public at the Théâtre Lyrique, as Violetta in "La Traviata."

The programme of Friday week's concert at the Sacred Harmonic Society was made up of Handel's overture to his "Occasional Oratorio," a hymn and two psalms by Mendelssohn, and Spohr's "Last Judgment." In Spohr's oratorio the duet "Forsake me not" (Madame Sherrington and Mr. Cummings), and the quartet and chorus "Blest are the departed" (Madame Sherrington, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. L. Thomas) produced a marked impression. The orchestra, conducted, as usual, by Mr. Costa, played both the overtures ("Occasional Oratorio" and "Last Judgment") in admirable style.

The last but one of the Monday Popular Concerts was especially remarkable for the brilliant performance, by Madame Arabella Goddard, of Dussek's "Plus Ultra" Sonata—a quasi-facetsious title given to the work by a London music-publisher, who apparently wished to extinguish the sonata by World called "Ne Plus Ultra." It matters, however, but little, as long as Madame Arabella Goddard plays it, whether Dussek's composition be styled "Plus Ultra" or "Le Retour à Paris," its proper title. Herr Joachim, the first of violinists, played, in his own unapproachable style, Bach's violin concerto in A minor, and joined Madame Goddard in Beethoven's duet-sonata in G minor.

At last Saturday's concert Madame Schumann appeared and executed Chopin's scherzo in B flat minor so effectively as to be recalled and encored, when for the redemanded scherzo she substituted Robert Schumann's romance in D minor. At Monday's concert Madame Schumann's success was renewed. She was heard in one of the novelties of her late husband, and again in Schubert's impromptu in F minor. Schubert's piece being rapturously encored, Madame Schumann, instead of repeating it, executed with remarkable power and expression another work (Phantasie Stücke) of Robert Schumann.

1. Gounod's *Village Curfew*. Transcribed for the Piano.
2. *Sowing and Reaping*. Sacred song.
3. *Far Away*. Song.
4. *My Love will come with the Summer*. Song.
5. *Nora's Courtship*. Irish song.

1. Herr Kuke's transcriptions are well known. They are brilliant and effective, without being unnecessarily difficult. "The Village Curfew" is, if we mistake not, one of the "numbers" of a somewhat lengthily-developed Christmas carol by M. Gounod, executed a couple of years ago at St. James's Hall.

2. "Sowing and Reaping" is an expressive setting by Mrs. or Miss Maria Tiddeman of one of the late Miss Adelaide Proctor's most beautiful poems.

3. "Far Away" is melodious and perfectly simple, but not thoroughly original—the first four bars of the air have often been heard before. The words of this composition are from the "Summer Songs of Country Life." The music is by Mrs. Worthington Bliss, better known in the musical circles as Miss M. Lindsay.

4. "My Love will come with the Summer" is a charming song, composed by one of our very best song-writers, Mr. G. A. Macfarren; the words, very good of their kind, are by Mrs. or Miss Martha Butler Jones.

5. "Nora's Courtship" is a capital characteristic Irish song, composed for and sung by that clever contralto singer, Miss Palmer. Both "words and music" are by Michael Watson, who may fairly be congratulated on his double gift.

With the exception of "Far Away" (Messrs. Cocks and Co.), the above pieces are all published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart.

**SENSIBLE ADVICE.**—In confirming the appointment of Archdeacon Bickersteth as the Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Tuesday, delivered a brief Latin speech, in which he gave the Church this advice:—"Let the Church avoid vain disputations, quarrels, empty complaints, and the strife of parties. Let it be our steadfast purpose to seek those things only which redound to the honour of God and the happiness of man. To devise schemes for helping the poor, for bringing back the ignorant and vicious to truth and purity, in preaching the gospel throughout the world; if this house shall, indeed, promote these objects there will be no question raised, and the whole English people will acknowledge this Convocation to be a true handmaid of the Church of Christ."

**ALTERATION OF NAMES OF PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.**—The Metropolitan Board of Works has ordered the names of Maiden-lane, Talbot-road, and York-road, and of the several terraces, villas, places, &c., to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare extending from King's-cross to Highgate to be called Brecknock-road. This is an ancient road, and, according to Camden the historian, was opened to the public in the year 1590, and was anciently called Longwick-lane. The names of Palace-gardens-villas, Effingham-villas, Wall-terrace and villas, Courtland-place and villas, Kensington, to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare called Palace-gardens-terrace. The names of Pool-terrace and Peerless-road, City-road, to be abolished, and renamed Peerless-street. The name of Church-street, Bethnal-green, to be abolished, and renamed Bethnal-green-road. Warwick-terrace, Kensington, to be incorporated with Warwick-gardens. Henry-street, Limehouse, to be renamed Carr-street. The subsidiary names of villas, terraces, places, &c., to be abolished in Stanford-road, Kensington; Regina-road; Tollington Park; and Chequer-road, Epsom-road.

#### THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.

LAST Saturday afternoon the Great Eastern had on board over 500 miles of this cable. Since we last saw the big ship lying in the Mersey, now two years ago, she has undergone a complete change. It will be remembered that a French company fitted her up in the most extravagant manner, and sent her across the Atlantic to run between Brest and New York. The Americans did not quite appreciate this attention, for she returned with only a tenth of the anticipated number of passengers, and the company failed. Since that time she has been lying idle, waiting for a "big fol," as Americans term it. She is now on the same old anchorage in the Medway, near Sheerness, and her appearance is not altered in any particular, although on her last trip across the Atlantic she got a "blow" over her bows which smashed in some 70 ft. of her bulwark like so much pasteboard, maiming many, and killing one poor man. To anyone who has seen this splendid ship during her performances in rough weather, to look at her as she lies now in the Medway is quite a different thing altogether. If the ship does roll, it is only at times, when she is comparatively empty—that has been on almost every occasion of her going to sea as a commercial speculation; of course, not speaking of her Atlantic telegraph expeditions, as then she seldom had less than 25,000 tons of dead weight to steady her. Next July she will go to sea with little under 28,000 tons, and possibly 800 souls, all told, on board. The object of the French company is to establish a direct line of telegraph between the continent of America and Europe. For this purpose a concession was granted by the Imperial Government of France to Mr. Reuter and Baron d'Erlanger, who started the present company, and in a marvellously short time a million of capital was subscribed and the company formed, with the Right Hon. R. Lowe, M.P., as chairman, and a number of the most influential merchants and other gentlemen on the Continent in the direction. The services of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company were enlisted in the interests of the French company, and as Captain Sherard Osborn is now chairman of the Maintenance and Construction Company, no time was lost about commencing the cable, which is to be finished by the middle of June. The route of this line is totally different to that of the present Atlantic cables. It will be in two sections. The first, from Brest to St. Pierre, will be a cable very similar in construction to those of 1865-6; the core is, however, larger, and weighs more than those of the working cables. The second section will span from St. Pierre to Boston, and this length will be 750 miles, or 1575 miles less than the main section. Each section is composed of three different cables—a shore end, a shoal-water cable, and a main cable. The constructions differ hardly any if at all from each other, except in the outside covering of the shoal-water cable and the shore ends being much more heavy. They are all composed of homogeneous wires covered with Manila hemp, and further protected with Latimer Clark's patent covering. The efficacy of the compound was tested some time back, when a cable was hauled up from off a reef in the Persian Gulf. The reef had partly severed the cable, but the solution of Clark's compound was as bright and fresh as the day it was put on, although it happened to be three years from the time the cable was laid. Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. Forde, and Mr. J. Jenkin are the engineers for the new line. The cable, which has been shipped from the factory at Greenwich in hulks, has reached the big ship at Sheerness on all occasions in perfect condition. On board there have been erected three huge wrought-iron tanks, in which the cable is stowed; the largest of these is 75 ft. in diameter. There is no alteration of any consequence in the paying-out machinery from that used on the last expeditions, and the whole appearance of everything in the vessel is in no way different to that she bore on her last eventful telegraph journey. They are making the cable at the rate of thirty miles a day, and there is no reason why the expedition should not start at the appointed time, the end of June. The French Government will provide a convoy of ships to accompany the big ship across, and lend such assistance in the submergence of the cable as may be possible.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE NAVY IN 1867-8.

THERE are one or two matters of special interest in the blue-book just issued relative to the health of the Navy for the year ending June 30, 1868. The statements as to the comparative freedom of the ironclads from disease is perhaps the most striking feature in the reports which have passed through Dr. Mackay's hands. During the twelvemonth the total force in the service afloat amounted to 50,340; the deaths numbered 558, and of these 420 were occasioned by disease and 138 by wounds and injuries. The rate of mortality was 11 per 1000, or 3.7 below the average of the last twelve years. The highest death-rate was observed in the China and west coast of Africa stations, being 21.7 and 20.4 respectively, accounted for by the occurrence of dysentery and cholera in China, and fevers on the west coast of Africa. The number of drowned amounted to 85 in all. The total number of cases entered in the sick-list was 64,997, or 1295.7 per 1000, an increase of 39.9 per mille over the rate of the previous year, and 141.2 less than the average of the last twelve years. On the East Indies and Cape station the sickness was in large amount, 2041 per 1000; but this is explained by the fact that many vessels were employed in the Red Sea upon the Abyssinian expedition, and the men in them were harassed by hard work and multifarious duties in an unhealthy climate, and under exposure to the sun, the prevailing illness having been of a febrile nature. As to the invaliding, the ratio was 34.7 per 1000 of mean force, about the average. The rates for the several stations were as follows:—Home, 21.3; Mediterranean, 27.8; North America, 41.6; south-east coast of America, 25.9; Pacific, 44.5; west coast of Africa, 86.5; East Indies and Cape, 77.9; China, 61.9; Australia, 17; irregular force, 25.9 per 1000.

As before remarked, the ironclads show very favourably as to their general sanitary condition when compared with other vessels. The average ratio of cases of disease and injury was 1340.8 in them, as compared with 2065.8 in the second-rate vessels; 1459 in fourth rate, 1657.1 in fifth rate, 1541 in sixth rate, 1940.4 in sloops, 2277.7 in gun-vessels, per 1000 of force. On the home station the ironclads were the healthiest of the Channel squadron; and of these the Warrior, Defence, the Royal Oak, and the Pallas exhibit the highest ratio of cases in the sick list. In the Warrior catarrh prevailed, but no serious disease occurred. The Defence was a newly-commissioned ship, and only trifling ailments attacked her crew. The men of the Royal Oak suffered less than might have been expected from "enthetic" disease, which was also of a less severe type. This is attributed to the fact that the Contagious Diseases Act is in operation at Portsmouth, where the men went on shore. The same ship went to Portland, and at that time the men contracted more disease on shore, and it was of severer type, the Act not being in operation at Portland. On board the Pallas mumps occurred. So that in the ironclads on the home station the sickness was not of a severe kind. A large amount of the sickness on board the ironclads in the Mediterranean was of a trifling nature. The Lord Warden shows the highest ratio of cases, almost entirely attributable to the prevalence of catarrh. So with the Caledonia. On board the Prince Consort there was little or no disease of moment. In the case of the Royal Oak the sick rate was augmented by the occurrence of ninety-three of injury, which occurred in the work of coaling at Gibraltar. Of the vessels on the North American station the same may be said. The returns from the Royal Alfred are most satisfactory, a few catarrhs alone seem to have occurred.

**THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.**—Mr. Gladstone has issued the following letter to his supporters:—"11, Carlton House-terrace, Jan. 30, 1869.—Sir,—I venture to express the hope that you may find it convenient to attend the House of Commons on Feb. 16, when the address will be moved in answer to the Speech from the Throne. Very shortly afterwards, business of great importance will be submitted to Parliament.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE."

#### OBITUARY.

MR. WILLIAM CARLETON.—After a lengthened period of incapacity for active work, one of the ablest delineators of character of whom the present century could boast has passed away. William Carleton, a false report of whose death was circulated some time ago, died in Dublin, last Saturday. He was born in the year 1798, in the small town of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, and was the son of a well-to-do farmer. His early days were passed among such scenes as in after life he was enabled to describe so faithfully to the world. His father entertained the not unusual ambition of educating one of his sons for the Church, and William was selected for this calling. He was consequently instructed in Latin, and made good progress, but never entered college. In "The Pilgrim of Lough Dearg" he has given an account of one of the episodes of his early life, and in his story of "Denis O'Shaughnessy Going to Maynooth" we have a sketch of his own history during the years in which he was preparing to become a Roman Catholic priest. It would appear that the little blind god had his share in preventing the design of Carleton's family from being carried out; but, however this may have been, we find him in Dublin in the year 1830, not only no priest, but a convert from Romanism, and writing for bread. The first work above alluded to was published, as a species of controversial story, by a Protestant society, and was much lauded; but the "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry" at once gave him an assured fame as an author. This series was in truth the first successful attempt to depict the life and character of the peasantry of Ireland on an extended and varied scale, and in it are portrayed the humour, the superstition, the sentiment, and the pathos of the Irish character. The "Geography of an Irish Oath" contains passages of the deepest and truest pathos, and the "Abduction of Mat Kavanagh" is irresistible in its humour. A second series of the "Traits and Stories" soon followed the first, and Carleton became a regular contributor to the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *Dublin Penny Journal*, and other serials. It was not long before he produced longer tales, and his novels of "Fardorougha the Miser," "The Black Prophet," and many others, were deservedly popular. Those who desire to know what things were done in Ireland when Orangeism was in its glory should read the history of "Val McClutchy, the Irish agent." The picture given in this tale of the oppressions of the underling of an absentee landlord, and of the working of the penal laws are by no means overdrawn, and satisfactory as it is to know that they refer to a period and a state of things now happily passed away, they are calculated to explain somewhat of the long-enduring feeling of traditional dislike to the Imperial Government felt by the descendants of sufferers from such injustice. The merits of William Carleton as a writer were not without their due meed of acknowledgment, and he enjoyed for many years a pension of £200. It is now several years since his health became so much affected as almost to destroy his powers of writing, and latterly he was wholly unable to work. It is much to be regretted his powers were impaired and his life eventually shortened by his mode of living, and that his constitution became at length so enfeebled as to be unable to withstand the attack under which he rapidly sank at the end. Carleton was a writer who may be said to have been *ad generis*. Crofton Croker and Samuel Lover gave us Irish legends, and Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Gerald Griffin, Lever, and others have written admirable and lifelike tales and sketches of Irish life. But Carleton was the only writer who, a peasant himself, was able to give us the character of the Irish peasant with an exactitude such as few, if any, men outside themselves can ever attain to. With all his openness and his humour the Irish peasant is a secretive being; he has learned this habit during the generations in which he was esteemed a conquered serf; and it is rarely indeed that he lets out the true feelings of his heart before a stranger. Hence the value of the writings of a man who, born and educated among the peasantry, has given us an accurate insight into the habits and feelings of the class, especially during the early portion of the present century, and before the great change which has followed the establishment of the national schools. The Irish peasant of to-day is a far different man from the peasant of even thirty years ago; and William Carleton's writings will ever have their value among the psychological records of the race.

**AN EXPLOSION**, by which three miners were killed and six injured, took place at the Springwell Colliery, Jarrow-on-Tyne, on Friday week. Thirty-six men were in the seam at the time. The explosion was caused by the ignition of the after-damp.

**THE AMATEUR CASUAL.**—Mr. James Greenwood, on Wednesday evening, entertained a numerous audience at the Horns Assembly Rooms with the well-known story of his night in the Lambeth casual ward. His description of this memorable night has long been esteemed a literary treat, and his audience on this occasion gave repeated evidence that they no less enjoyed the Casual's graphic manner of telling his tale, which was rendered yet more vivid by his capital delivery of the less objectionable portions of some of the songs which had saluted his ears during the night, and by his appearing for a few minutes in the clothes which he had assumed as a pauper's garb when about to present himself at the gates of the workhouse. Some of his remarks upon the condition of the pauper class and the known "casual" of the wards as contrasted with the man who, from a sudden failure of employment, has become in truth a casual pauper, were very pertinent, and were well received.

**FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—The first annual meeting of the governors of this institution took place, in the board-room, on Saturday last. From the report read by the hon. sec., Mr. E. Rimmel, it appears that the hospital was opened on Dec. 1, 1867, at the corner of Lisle-street and Leicester-place, and contains four wards, two for men and two for women, numbering at present eighteen beds, but with ample room for more. It is attended gratuitously by leading French medical men, and Sisters of Charity act as nurses. From the date of its opening to the end of last year it afforded relief to 4061 out-patients and 165 in-patients, belonging to no less than twelve different nations. The total receipts have amounted hitherto to above £3500, the greater part of which has been absorbed by the fitting up of the establishment, current expenses, and the purchase of a small reserve fund. Among its chief benefactors are the French Government, the Princes of Orleans, and the King of the Belgians. The last banquet produced upwards of £1000, and it was announced that it would be repeated annually on Dec. 15.

**ARBITRATION IN NATIONAL DISPUTES.**—An important correspondence has been published between the Peace Society, Lord Clarendon, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The committee of the Peace Society, understanding from the statements which have appeared in the papers that several questions besides those connected with the conflicting claims arising out of the American war were the subject of negotiation between our own Foreign Minister and the United States Ambassador—such as the question of naturalisation, and that referring to San Juan—and thinking that the arrangement of these might be embodied in separate treaties, prepared and forwarded a memorial to that effect to Lord Clarendon and the American Minister. Lord Clarendon, in reply, fully concurred with the committee as to the value of arbitration for the settlement of international difficulties, and Mr. Johnson, in acknowledging the receipt of the committee's letter with the memorial, stated that in the convention recently concluded between Lord Clarendon and himself, the decision of the Commissioners, and of the arbitrator, if they failed to agree, was made conclusive upon all the questions that might arise.

**ELECTION PETITION TRIALS.**—At Bradford Mr. Baron Martin has declared that Mr. Ripley's election was void, on the ground of treating. He will therefore report to the Speaker of the House of Commons that Mr. Ripley was not duly elected, but that corrupt practices did not extensively prevail. The costs are to follow the result, and therefore fall upon Mr. Ripley. Mr. Forster has been triumphantly "acquitted." Not only did Baron Martin on Tuesday decide that he was duly elected, but he described the attempt to prove bribery as contemptible, and ordered the petitioners to pay the costs. Justice Willes gave his decision last Saturday with respect to the petition against the return of Colonel Dyott, the Conservative M.P. for Lichfield. The learned Judge went fully over the whole case, and concluded by announcing that he should report to the Speaker as follows:—"First, that Colonel Dyott was duly elected and returned; secondly, that no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at such election; and, thirdly, it has not appeared from the evidence that corrupt practices prevailed at the late election. The petition against the return of Mr. McClure for Belfast has been defeated. The hon. member last Saturday was declared to have been duly elected; and the petitioners were condemned to pay all costs. Mr. Baron Martin has decided that the election at Warrington was not voided by irregularity of polling. The charge of bribery being withdrawn, the Judge has decided that Mr. Rylands was duly elected. Messrs. Rylands and Greenall are to pay each their own costs."



## POLICE.

**DANGER OF "PLAYING AT POLICEMAN."**—Alfred Wooley, 22, described as a seaman, living in Gloucester-street, Haggerstone, was charged before Mr. Newton, at Worship-street, on Tuesday, with having, in violation of the 2nd and 3rd Vic., cap. 92, sec. 15, represented himself to be a constable attached to the metropolitan police force. Mr. Inspector Gibbons, of the A reserve of the N division, who was in attendance to watch the case, stated to the magistrate that complaint had been made of men who went about the district representing themselves to be police-constables, and who extorted money as the condition of "hushing up" matters. The prosecutrix, Eliza Bartley, deposed that at nine o'clock on Monday night she was near the Broadway, London-fields, Hackney, when the prisoner came up, seized her by the arm, shook her very roughly, and said that he intended to lock her up. The prosecutrix asked what he was going to lock her up for. In reply he said that he was a plain-clothes' officer attached to the N division of police; that he was specially employed to look after loose women on the road; and that, having seen her conduct herself in an indecent manner a short time before, he should remove her to the station. The prosecutrix begged that he would not do so, earnestly assuring him that he was mistaken; but the prisoner was apparently inflexible, and took her into custody. After dragging her along the road for about half a mile he suddenly stopped, said that in consideration of a small sum he had on former occasions let persons go, and offered the prosecutrix the same opportunity of escaping. She said she had no money, or she would give him some. A few minutes after a police-constable came up, and the prisoner, releasing his hold of her, walked on. The prosecutrix spoke to the constable, who saw that she was crying. He asked her what was the matter, and she told him that she had been cruelly ill-treated by a detective; and added that he had just gone down the road. The constable, who remembered having passed the prisoner a minute or two before, went back, and, after a search, the prisoner was discovered in a public-house, whence he was removed in custody. Inspector Gibbons proved that the prisoner was not a member of the force. The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said that he never represented himself to be a constable. Mr. Newton said he was of opinion that he did; and sentenced him to pay a fine of £5, or go to prison for two months. The prisoner was locked up in default.

**LIABILITY OF A SON TO MAINTAIN HIS FATHER.**—At Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, Mr. George Warren, jun., a timber merchant in an extensive way of business, of No. 2, Highbury-hill Park, and of Holloway-road, was charged, on the complaint of Mr. William Henry Messer, the relieving officer of St. Mary, Islington, for refusing to maintain his father, George Warren, a poor and impotent person, and not able to work, whereby he had become an inmate of Islington workhouse. Mr. Messer stated that the defendant's father became an inmate of the workhouse on the 14th of last month; and, although he had applied to the defendant twice at his private residence, 2, Highbury-hill Park, which was very beautifully furnished, he had refused to do anything, and his father was now an inmate, and is still chargeable. The father of the defendant, who was deceased in the workhouse uniform, said that he had lived with the defendant, at his request, but the defendant's wife had told him to go away, saying that the defendant would allow him 8s. per week. That sum was paid for a week or so, and when it was discontinued he applied to the defendant, who said, "I have plenty; do your best and do your worst, I shall do nothing. Get your own living." He had looked for work, but could not get any, and consequently he was obliged to go to the workhouse. The defendant said he had allowed his father 8s. per week, but could not afford to give it any longer. The magistrate said that the defendant must either provide a home for his father or pay 8s. per week. If he provided a home, the father would be bound to live with him; but this he might depend upon, while he had the means he would be bound to support his father. The order now would be 8s. per week, and 4s. cost.

**ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—SINGULAR AFFAIR.**—At Wandsworth, on Monday, Roland Hill Mooney, a youth of no occupation, was charged with inflicting a serious wound on the head of Caroline Cannell, his father's servant, with a poker while she was in bed asleep. The prosecutrix, who had a bandage round her head, stated that while in bed on Sunday morning she was awoke by a blow on the head. Half a dozen other blows followed, and she screamed. She then saw she had been attacked by some one who had neither boots nor shoes on, and only wore a shirt and a pair of trousers. She did not see his face. He left the room, when she screamed, and she went to the window and called out "Police!" In about ten minutes her master's son (the prisoner) came and asked what was the matter, and afterwards she went down and saw Mr. Lawrence, a neighbour. The prisoner's parents had been from home. She had had a quarrel with the prisoner about money for housekeeping which she suspected he had been wasting. He had tried to hit her, and had put his hands to her throat, and she had pulled his hair. Mr. Lawrence, commercial traveller, the neighbour referred to, said that, about three o'clock on Sunday morning, he was awoke by dreadful screams of "Murder!" and the calling of his name, at the same time there was a loud rapping at the bed-room wall, and he also heard the words, "They are murdering me." As soon as he got out he saw the prisoner at the door. He asked him why he did not fetch a policeman. He said he would not go. He had nothing on but his trousers. The woman came out and sat down on the step. She said some man had done it, but she did not know who he was. When the officer came he went with him and the girl to her bedroom. On the first landing he saw a poker. He suspected the prisoner, as he saw it was impossible for any person to have got in. There were no marks of any person having got into the house. On the prisoner and the prosecutrix had been quarrelling. She had threatened to write to his parents, who were away from home, as his father was ill. On Saturday she complained to his

daughter that the prisoner had threatened to strangle her. William and Charles Lawrence, sons of the last witness, gave confirmatory evidence, the latter stating that he found a lantern and staff at the back of the house, about 5 ft. from it. Police-constable John Harris, 187 V, said at half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning he was fetched from the station by the last witness, who told him there were burglars in the house. He went with him, and found prosecutrix and the prisoner outside the door. The prosecutrix said she had been hit over the head by some one while lying in bed. He went into her bed-room and made a search. He found blood on the bed and on the floor. The window was up, and he saw about half a pint of blood on the side. He went into the back room, which is the prisoner's bed-room, and found the window wide open. The prisoner followed him in. The witness said, "How came the window to be wide open?" He said he threw it open. Coming out of the door, he saw a poker leaning against the wall, by the side. He found a large window broken, near the landing; and the prisoner said he supposed the persons who had been in the house had got out that way. The witness found, however, it had been broken from the inside, and was 20 ft. from the ground. He called Sergeant Loughton, and they went over the house again, and could not find any trace of a person having either got in or out. Sergeant W. Loughton, 19 V, said about four o'clock on Sunday morning he was passing the house, when he saw the constable on the doorstep with the prosecutrix. After confirming the statement of the previous witness, he said he asked the prisoner how long it was from the time he first heard her scream that he went in. He said, "Three minutes." The prosecutrix contradicted him, and said, "You know it was ten minutes." He found the landing window broken, as if something had been thrown through it. He found glass embedded in the staff. From the position of the house, he believed the lantern had been thrown from the prisoner's bed-room window. The prosecutrix said to him she had a few words with the prisoner on the previous day, and he had threatened to strangle her. The prisoner, who previously remained silent, here said, "She did not say before me that I had threatened to strangle her. The witness said she did. Mr. W. H. Kempster, a surgeon, of Battersea, said he was called to the station about five o'clock on Sunday morning, where he saw the prosecutrix. He examined her and found a wound from 2 in. to 3 in. in length on the top of the head, on the left side, caused by a severe blow. He saw no other marks of injury. She told him that she had received two blows on the same place, and that was not impossible. There was every appearance of the blows having been inflicted with considerable force. A poker would be the kind of weapon to cause the wound. There was no danger unless erysipelas set in. Mr. Ingham recalled the prosecutrix, and asked her whether she ever saw the lantern and staff before. The prosecutrix replied that she had not. The prisoner, in reply to whether he had anything to say, answered that he knew nothing at all about it. Mr. Ingham remanded the prisoner, and gave information to the police to make inquiries about the staff and lantern.

**DANGER OF DRUNKENNESS.**—Ellen Francis, a very respectable-looking middle-aged female, was placed at the bar at Southwark, on Monday, charged with being drunk and incapable at the South-Eastern Railway terminus, London Bridge, and falling off the platform, to the imminent danger of her life. It appeared from the evidence of William John Chaffey, the ticket-inspector at the London Bridge station, that a little after eight o'clock in the evening he saw the prisoner on the platform, staggering about with a bottle of spirits under one of her arms, and before he could get up to her she fell off on the line of railway, just as a train was coming in. He rushed up to the spot and seized hold of her, and was enabled to pull her out of the way of the train, or she must have been cut to pieces. A constable was called, and she was given into custody. Witness believed her to be a respectable woman, and that she lived at Reigate, as she had a third-class ticket in her pocket for that place. The magistrate asked her what she had to say in answer to the charge. She replied that she was very sorry. After she had missed the train mentioned by last witness, she met a friend, who treated her and gave her the bottle of spirits. The magistrate told her she had had a very narrow escape with her life, and ought to be thankful to the officer. He fined her 5s., and he trusted that it would act as a caution to her to avoid drinking for the future.

**"ICONOCLAST" IN TROUBLE.**—Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, the publisher of the *National Reformer*, was, on Tuesday, prosecuted by the Inland Revenue Commissioners for having neglected to register his paper, and to enter into recognisances as security against the publication of libel. The Attorney-General, who appeared for the Crown, stated that the defendant had been requested to comply with the provisions of the law in both respects, but he had declined to do so. Mr. Bradlaugh contended that the *Reformer* was not a newspaper within the meaning of the Act; but the Judge held that it was, at the same time giving the defendant leave to bring the question before the full Court. Penalties amounting to £140 were inflicted.

**A BOY MURDERED BY HIS COMPANION.**—An extraordinary murder has just been committed near Digne, France, by a lad named Borel, seventeen, on a boy named Morard, of fourteen, both of whom were shepherds. While minding their flocks they were accustomed to play at chuck-penny, and on the day in question the younger had won fifty centimes. The other paid the money; but a quarrel having arisen shortly afterwards, about a previous debt of two sous, Borel left the spot greatly irritated, and shortly afterwards crept stealthily behind Morard, and stunned him by a blow on the head with a large stone, and then beat out his brains with the same, and afterwards carried the body nearly a quarter of a mile to throw it into a reservoir. The young criminal then washed the blood from his hands and face, and, returning home with his sheep, ate his supper as usual. The corpse was found on the following day, and Borel, who had been arrested in consequence of information of the quarrel given by another shepherd, afterwards confessed his guilt.

## A NEW IRISH GRIEVANCE.

A STRANGE tale of bigotry comes to us from a very remote quarter. The Arran group of islands lie outside Galway. The islands contain over 3000 inhabitants, who subsist principally by fishing. Some years ago Mr. Lever wrote a picturesque novel in which the scene was laid here. The place is full of shrines and holy wells. There are the remains of twenty churches and monastic establishments scattered about (*Encyclopædia Britannica*). The old proprietors, Mr. Lever's friends, have disappeared, like many other old Irish proprietors, and the whole district now belongs to a couple of ladies. These ladies are religious, and so is their agent, Mr. Thompson. For the last few years Mr. Thompson has made the most desperate efforts to bring over the Arranese to the Established Church. He had a schoolmaster, in the first place, to teach the rudiments and insinuate theology. Our information is not precise as to whether refreshments formed part of the curriculum in this instance, but they probably did. The schoolmaster was a failure. The priests warned their flocks against him, and the consequence was the academy was neglected. But Mr. Thompson had other means of conversion. In Arran the bread is brought from the mainland. Mr. Thompson prohibits the importation of bread, and transmits the dominie into a baker. The heretics had nothing for it but to eat Protestant bread baked by a Protestant, and, for all they knew, with something in the dough dangerous to faith and morals. No boat was allowed to land with loaves—bread was declared contraband. The Arranese stood out against Thompson and his principles. They went without quarters for three months, but at last the restriction became intolerable, and the Roman Catholic clergy of the islands presented a petition in their behalf. His Excellency Earl Spencer was requested to send a gun-boat to Arran to settle the difficulty. The rampaging porpoise, the all-devouring bottle-nosed whale, was put before Mr. Bright to dispose of in a wholesale manner; but what was the perplexity involved in their treatment to the bewilderment of Earl Spencer, who, before he was a fortnight in Ireland, was asked to dispatch a gun-boat to restrain an agent from vexing people into Protestantism? Here are the words of the petition:—"Your memorialists would therefore pray your Excellency to inquire into the matter; and, if your Excellency finds that, through the absolute dictum of one man, 3300 individuals have been deprived of the privilege of free trade in bread for so long a period, notwithstanding the exceptional landlord and tenant relations in this country, we sincerely trust in the exercise of your high prerogative you will order a Government gun-boat to the Bay of Galway to ply between Arran and Galway for the purpose of maintaining the rights of British subjects against the autocracy of an individual until the law obliges him to succumb—to respect the duties of landlordism as zealously as he enforces its rights." Mr. Thompson states that, though a copy of this petition was printed in the papers, it has not as yet been lodged at the castle. He went there to ascertain, and to give a flat denial to the statements. But there is the fact that things have come, in some manner, to such a pass that a vessel of war is required, and Mr. Thompson does not deny that he forbade the usual bread sloop from landing at the islands. What is the gun-boat to do when she arrives at the seat of war? Blow down the Protestant bakery and keel-haul Mr. Thompson? Or is it that both priests and people are so afraid of the latter that they would feel a sense of security in the sight of a union-jack? There is a side to the affair, however, more serious than would appear at the first glance. If this is the way in which converts are to be won, the fewer we have of Galway or Arran Protestants the better. A story was current a few years ago that in hard times a close-pressed countryman of Galway would ask leave of his priest to go to church until his prospects brightened. By a little Jesuitical compliance the honest rustic procured a daily meal for himself and his family, besides a suit of clothes bestowed to exhibit the neophyte to advantage, and in order that his comparatively gorgeous appearance might encourage the others. If the facts be true that come to us from Arran, we can quite believe these tales of temporary Protestants. No doubt the Misses Digby and Mr. Thompson may be actuated by noble feelings, but enthusiasm often leads people astray who do not know how to curb it.

**THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.**—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—a tribunal which attracts unusual attention and interest just now—comprises more members than many persons suppose. It includes the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the past Chancellors of Great Britain—viz., Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford, Westbury, and Cairns; the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery (we believe), the Master of the Rolls, the Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, besides Sir W. Erle, Sir J. T. Coleridge, and other retired Judges, being Privy Councillors. It is obvious that a very strong Bench might be obtained from these sources, though it may be unsatisfactory that prelates not bred to the law should have any voice when the question is whether a learned professional lawyer and judge has or has not decided according to the law of the land. The old Court of Appeal, the Court of Delegates, was specially commissioned for each case. Seven cases, more or less involving questions of religious doctrine, came before it subsequently to the Restoration. The first was for blasphemous speeches against the orthodox faith by a clerk in holy orders; the second was for immorality and disaffection to the Church of England, the latter, apparently, "not baptising with the sign of the cross;" the third was for, among other things, preaching in favour of Popery; but, as in the preceding case, the proceedings were discontinued; the fourth was for speaking against the Book of Common Prayer; the fifth was against Whiston for setting up painted glass in the eastern window of the parish church representing "superstitious pictures or images," but the case was discontinued, though not till after a decree had been pronounced

on the grievance; the last was for writing a pamphlet impugning the creed and articles of religion, but the appeal was abandoned after an incidental decree had been pronounced. In the first five of these cases, the Court consisted of as many Bishops as Common Law Judges, but with the addition of several doctors, members of the College of Civilians. In the last two cases, in 1759 and 1770, the Commission was addressed to Common Law Judges and civilians only. In the famous prosecution of Whiston for heresy the Commission of Appeal issued in 1713 was addressed to five Bishops, three Common Law Judges, and five doctors of law, civilians; and in 1715 three more Bishops and two more Judges were added. The proceedings were ultimately discontinued; but a decree was pronounced by all the members of the original Commission except one of the Bishops. The Judicial Committee can at any time be further strengthened by making more of the Judges Privy Councillors. We should not now much like the old court, with its after-dinner sittings—the cloth removed, and the company straightway becoming "the High Court of Delegates."

**CONVENT DISCIPLINE.**—An extraordinary case of assault and conspiracy was commenced on Wednesday in the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff, a Sister of Mercy, sues the superiors of the convent at Hull for having beaten and imprisoned her, taken her watch, wearing apparel, books, and papers, subjected her to various indignities, persecutions, and annoyances, deprived her of food, published a libel upon her, and finally caused her, without any just reason, to be expelled from the sisterhood. The plaintiff lays her damages at £5000. The defendants have paid £5 into court, plead not guilty to the various counts in the declaration, and allege that the plaintiff was not a member of the order. It is expected that the hearing will occupy several days.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

**BANKRUPTS.**—M. A. HALL, Tottenham-court-road, china and glass dealer.—S. COHEN, Mile-end.—R. F. HARE, Strand.—C. CANNY, Bournemouth, licensed victualler.—W. BLEZEE, Kentish Town.—W. E. MATTHEWS, Islington, commission agent.—H. HORN, Brixton, general shop-keeper.—V. B. SIMPSON, Tottenham.—J. JACKSON, 10, Abchurch-lane, hotel-keeper.—J. BURNES, Finsbury, licensed victualler.—T. KELLY, Cambridge, baker.—W. DURANT and J. J. HAYLETT, Gosport, boat-builders.—G. B. WADSWORTH, sen., Westbourne, surgeon.—C. GIBBANS, Hoxton, commission agent.—W. H. CRUSE, Covent-garden, commercial agent.—H. B. KELLY, Margaret-street, "candy" shop.—J. INGS, jun., Bishopsgate, farmer.—J. H. LUCAS, Battersea, beer-retailer.—C. H. S. ANZOLATO, Brighton, provision merchant.—G. VIRGIN, Hunsford-mews, Druse-square, carpenter.—A. OLIVER, Plumstead, stationer.—J. HAYES, jun., Newmarket St. Mary, training ground.—J. H. M. MATHIEU, Clerkenwell, hat manufacturer.—J. P. FURY, Richmond, clerk.—J. GOULD, Woolwich, chemist.—H. A. E. HOGGARD, Islington, clerk.—T. WOOD, Chislehurst, butcher.—H. SCOTT, Croydon, whit smith.—W. J. MINOR, West Gorton, joiner.—W. B. FUSKEIT, Middlesex Hospital, carpenter.—J. REVELL, Dover, butcher.—T. E. and W. W. BENNETT, Wood-lane, City, merchants.—W. and C. E. RILEY, Kent, carpenters.—A. A. CHAMFION, Great James-street, Bedford-row, watch manufacturer.—G. B. REED, Regent's Park, iron merchant.—J. GADD, Great Gablebone-street.—E. COOK, Old Kent-road.—G. E. LAURENCE, Islington, clerk.—T. G. WOOD, Kent-road, carman.—S. JONES, Spalding, clothier.—G. POLSON, Harrow, builder.—H. BERTLEY, Croydon, leather merchant.—J. CUTLER, Deptford, baker.—S. LOCK, Woolwich, boot and shoe maker.—W. MARTIN, Market Harborough, draper.—J. W. LEE, Leicester, engineer.—J. JACKSON, Weston-super-mare, carpenter.—J. LUTON, Leeds, soapmaker.—K. SUTHERLAND, Cardiff, draper.—R. HINCHLIFFE, Burdfield, builder.—R. and W. G. JENNISON, Kingston-upon-Hull, general drapers.—T. FORD, Kirdale, licensed victualler.—P. J. HAYDEN, Liverpool, coal-merchant.—J. BOND, Liverpool, piano-forte maker.—R. ROBERTS, Ship, painter.—J. KABB, Birmingham, commercial traveller.—W. A. SIBBALD, Ayr, ironmonger.—J. HORSFALL, Accrington, joiner.—S. J. WALKER, Fallowfield, merchant.—J. W. THOMAS, Liverpool, winebroker.—N. B. MOIGAN, Manchester, commission agent.—J. HIGMAN, Stockport, commission agent.—A. SHACKLETON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, confectioner.—J. TODD, Salford, engraver.—J. ROBINSON, Salford, mechanic.—J. LOMAS, Manchester, commission agent.—C. LEWIS, Carmarthen, ink-keeper.—F. H. BAILEY, Aldershot.—A. WOODLANDS, Merthyr-Tydfil, ink-keeper.—E. COBBLEMAN, Liverpool, poultryer.—P. SOPER, Farnham, marine-store dealer.—R. REES, Carmarthen, colliery proprietor.—J. M. LAREN, Colford St. Mary, farm bailiff.—A. LOK, Alverstoke, baker.—J. FUNT, Leigh, draper.—A. R. BREWSTER, Wickham St. Paul's.—W. HIGNETT, Liverpool.—J. HENRI, Liverpool, draper.—J. COGGINS, Liverpool, tinsmith.—J. T. HAYLES, Broomfield-Liners, bookkeeper.—J. DUFFY, Bristol, painter.—J. NIXON, Tunstall, cratemaker.—K. BENT, Kingswinford, emigration agent.—G. CUTLER, Stourbridge, process-keeper.—J. TOLLEY, Halesowen, dealer in coal.—J. LONG, Southampton, basket-maker.—R. W. CANN, Southampton, musical instrument maker.—H. FIDELL, Bristol, joiner.—J. BUTLER, H. ALLENSTON, New Filton, beerhouse-keeper.—J. MANN, Sandy, saddler.—J. BUCKLER, Wolverhampton, licensed retailer of ale.—W. LOWE, Wolverhampton.—R. WALL, Tipton, boat-steerer.—D. HOLROYD, Witley, boot and shoe maker.—J. FARRISON, Croydon, clock, lamp, and iron dealer.—J. ROSE, Sheffield, cutlery manufacturer.—T. WILSON, Norwell, farmer.—J. BOLFE, Fakenham, beerhouse-keeper.—R. GOLDIE, Devonport, able seaman.—J. SAMS, jun., St. Albans, saddler.—J. EAKI, Nottingham, clerk.—J. STIMPSON, Dunstable, beer-retailer.—H. LANGDON, Bournemouth, baker.—J. SEWELL, Winterringham, farmer.—A. E. WILLIAMS, Ramsgate, hotel-keeper.—J. KERR, Gravesend, retailer of beer.—W. KNOWLES, Chichester, currier.—J. BRUCE, Rainham, carter.

**BANKRUPTS.**—J. C. YOUNG, Compton-treet, Brunswick-square, dairyman.—G. BERRY and T. WILSON, Folskote, livery-stable keepers.—B. RUSSELL, Camberwell, commission agent.—R. G. KESTIN, South Norwood, insurance agent.—J. R. ALDOUS, Brompton, carpenter.—W. BLACK, Cannon-street, City, brush manufacturer.—G. CHIPP, Kingsland.—C. CLUNY, Manchester-mews North, Manchester-square, farmer.—R. J. HOPKINS, Long-acre, billiard-table maker.—G. ALLEN, Battersea, zinc worker.—W. HUGG, Mile-end-road, pastrycook.—W. BANTON, Holborn, draper.—P. CHAFFEY, Forest Gate, clerk.—J. BLAYDEL, Upper Charles-street, Northampton, draper, tailor, H. MARRERS, Bermondsey, carpenter.—S. KERRIDGE, Aldershot, cattle-dealer.—A. G. JENNINGS, Sydenham.—L. C. WILKINSON, Marylebone, licensed victualler.—L. ANDERSON, Tid St. Giles, thrashing-machine proprietor.—R. BATELY, Great Yarmouth, fish-curer.—W. THORNTON, Battersea, butcher.—G. SPICER, St. John's-wood, candrier.—C. CLARKE, North, ale and porter brewer.—G. DELVE, Weststone, baker.—W. OUX, Notting-hill, carpenter.—J. FINCH, Gravesend, cowkeeper.—J. BUNNELL, Ipswich, draper.—J. F. RUFFEL, Victoria Park, commission agent.—A. A. UTON, Croydon, clerk.—S. PENNELL, Newington, house decorator.—H. COHEN and S. BENJAMIN, Spital, cloth and drapery warehousemen.—G. BROWN, Chesham, woollen warehouseman.—J. C. SAUNDERS, Vauxhall, general shopkeeper.—J. BRIDGE, Mayfield, grocer.—A. J. BRADLEY, Dulston, cabinetmaker.—B. H. MILDAL, Peckham, clerk.—J. and S. OAKMAN, Limehouse, hatters.—S. A. HARTMAN, Stoke Newington, dealer in fancy goods.—J. PASCOE, Soho, baker.—J. DENNAM, Gresham-street, City, warehouseman.—J. TANNER, St. Mary's Cray, canvasser for an insurance company.—C. EDGINGTON, Birmingham, baker.—J. W. FOWLER, Birmingham, tinsmith.—W. HALLAM, Hinkley, brush manufacturer.—W. H. WILSON, Worcester.—T. HALL, Sibley, farmer.—R. LAMBERT, coarse butcher.—J. C. NURSE, Nailsworth, coal merchant.—J. BATTERSBY, Exeter, tailor.—J. NEWCOMBE, Torquay, builder.—J. W. CROSLY, Leeds, ink-keeper.—J. WATMOUGH, Leeds, yarn merchant.—L. BRADY, Bradford, ironmonger.—J. FLEETWOOD, Maresfield, leather-fet, wood-dealer.—J. WILLIAMS, Liverpool, coach-builder.—W. AIREY, Liverpool, joiner.—J. HUGHES, Bangor, baker.—J. HERBERT, Liverpool, woollendrapery.—P. JONES, Abzele, farmer.—G. B. DUD, Macclesfield, cotton-spinner.—J. M. WILSON, Manchester, manufacturer of mill goods.—W. COURT, Ilstock, shoemaker.—T. WELLINGTON, St. Thomas the Apostle, builder.—J. BAILEY, Griggistown, shopkeeper.—R. RADFORD, Whittington, cabinetmaker.—J. WILLIAMS, Leicester, beerhouse-keeper.—W. GRIFFITHS, Whitechurch, pigdealer.—H. WEBB, Claines, condenser.—L. SHUTT, Biddford, coal-mr.—J. MINSON, Yeovil, painter.—J. LOVE, Gloucester, iron-keeper.—J. OFFORD, Gillingham, farmer.—G. PEARSON, Bristol, accountant.—J. PAGE, Sedgley, limestone-miner.—J. THOMPSON, Loughridge, tailor.—J. OGDEN, Liverpool, cotton-dealer.—J. RICHARDSON, Liverpool, butcher.—A. BROWN, Liverpool, master mariner.—W. SUTTON, Liverpool, butcher.—E. WILKINSON, Walsby, grocer.—R. RANDELL, Barnstable, coachmaker.—J. G. H. WILLIAMS, Dawlish, saddler.—W. T. WREN, Southampton, grocer.—G. H. MITCHELL, Southampton, library attendant.—S. CREE, Norwich.—D. GRIFFITHS, South, butcher.—D. BOTTOMLEY, Halifax, engraver.—W. J. JOHNSON, Colchester, tailor.—J. W. BOORN, Folkestone, beerhouse-keeper.—W. THURTHWAITE, Braithwaite, butcher.—G. HETHINGTON, Thornthwaite, A. GREEN, St. Leonards-on-Sea, upholsterer.—T. SHORBRIDGE, Tonbridge, wheelwright.—J. RICHARDS, Powey, master mariner.—D. BELL, Epsom, miller.—W. D. TAYLOR, Luton, straw T. RIDSDALE, Bolton-on-Swale, labourer.—R. LAMBERT, West Wilton, quarryman.—J. FINDER, Manthorpe-cum-Lidgate, plumber.—J. FLEKINGTON, Burnley, mason.



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 LACES made by GILL and CO. Carriers, &c. 13, Brewer-street,  
 Golden-square, London, W. Price 1s. per pair; by post, 1s. 6d.;  
 six pairs for 5s. Sole Consignees of Vivant's renowned French  
 Dubbing for Boots and Harness. Price 1s. and 1s. 6d. per doz.

**GOODH, GAINSFORD, and CO., Borough**.  
**ENLARGEMENT and ALTERATION of**  
**PREMISES.**

**GOODH, GAINSFORD, and CO.** beg  
 respectfully to intimate that, finding it necessary to  
 enlarge their present Establishment, they have succeeded in  
 obtaining the adjoining houses, Nos. 117 and 118, Borough, which  
 they are about to rebuild; and, to further promote the convenience  
 and comfort of their customers, they intend also to remodel their  
 present premises.

Prior to commencing these alterations, G. G. and Co. have  
 decided upon clearing out, as far as practicable, a large portion of  
 their valuable Stock, especially such as would be most liable to  
 injury. They will therefore offer, during the month of February,  
 commencing on Monday, the 1st, and terminating on the 27th, the  
 whole of their Stock from the following Departments, at a con-  
 siderable reduction in price—viz:—

**SHAWLS, MANTLES, and SEALSKIN**  
**JACKETS;**  
**ENGLISH and FOREIGN SILKS**  
 (Black and Coloured);

**FANCY DRESS MATERIALS** and  
**COSTUMES**, in all the various Fabrics;

**DAMASK TABLE-LINEN** and  
**SHEETINGS; BLANKETS and FLANNELS.**

**FANCY DEPARTMENTS**.  
 RIBBONS, LACE,  
 FLOWERS, FANCY HOSIERY,  
 TRIMMINGS, &c.

The whole of these Goods, being  
 specially liable to injury, will be  
 marked at very Reduced  
 Rates.

THE above arrangements will not interfere  
 with their CARPET and CABINET FURNITURE ESTA-  
 BLISHMENT, with this exception, that all old pattern Brussels  
 Carpets, and all accumulated stock in Worsted Damasks, Reps,  
 Chintzes, &c., and a large quantity of Lace, Mullin, and Leno  
 Curtains, will share in the reduction throughout the month.

**GOODH, GAINSFORD, and CO.,**  
 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, Borough.

**STOCK-TAKING, 1869.**  
 Z. SIMPSON and CO. are now SELLING  
 the entire Surplus WINTER STOCK, at considerably reduced  
 Prices.  
 The following are Departments to which especial notice is  
 invited:—  
 Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Dresses,  
 Cloths, Prints, Ribbons, Hosiery,  
 Trimmings, Flowers, Umbrellas, and Furs.  
 Late, 48, 49, 50, and 51, Farringdon-street,  
 pulled down for City improvements.  
 Temporary Place of Business,  
 66, Farringdon-street, City.

**Z. SIMPSON and CO. are now SELLING a**  
 large Parcel of Long CURTAINS, in Lace, Leno, and  
 Mullin, at a great Reduction in price.  
 66, Farringdon-street, City.

**IMPORTANT SALE of CABINET and**  
**UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE**.—Messrs. HARDING  
 MADDOX, and BIRD, 65 to 70, Fenchurch-street, City, being compelled  
 by the Metropolitan Railway to give up their Premises, are selling  
 the whole of their first-class stock at cost price.—R.B. This is a  
 very advantageous opportunity to parties furnishing.

**SLACKS' SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE**  
 is as good for wear as real silver.  
 Table Forks (Fiddle Pattern)—Per doz. £1 10 0 and 1 10 0  
 Dessert Doze .. .. 1 0 0 .. 1 10 0  
 Table Spoons .. .. 1 10 0 .. 1 18 0  
 Dessert ditto .. .. 1 0 0 .. 1 10 0  
 Tea Spoons .. .. 0 12 0 .. 0 18 0  
 Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL**  
 FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to  
 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and  
 post-paid. It contains upwards of 700 Illustrations of his  
 unrivalled STOCK of Silver and Electro-Plate,  
 Nickel Silver and  
 Britannia Metal Goods,  
 Table Cutlery,  
 Clocks and Candelabra,  
 Baths and Toilet Ware,  
 Iron and Brass Bedsteads,  
 Bedding and Bed-hangings,  
 Bed-room Cabinet Furniture,  
 Turnery Goods, &c.,  
 with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Twenty large Show-Rooms  
 at 39, Oxford-street, W. 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5,  
 and 6, Perry-place; and 1, Newman-yard, London.

**HAIR COLOUR WASH**.—By damping the  
 head with this Wash, in two or three days the hair  
 becomes its original colour, and remains so. 10s. 6d., sent for  
 stamps. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, and all Chemists.

**HAIR DESTROYER**.—248, High Holborn,  
 London. ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes super-  
 fluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the  
 skin. Price 3s. 6d.; sent for 34 stamps. Had of all Chemists.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS**.  
 Indispensable accompaniments to youth on their return to  
 school are ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for promoting the  
 growth and for beautifying the hair; ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,  
 for the skin and complexion; and ROWLANDS' OPUNTIO,  
 or Pearl Dentifrice, for beautifying the teeth and preserving the gums.  
 Sold at 20, Hutton-garden, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.  
 Ask for "Rowlands" articles.

**CONSULT NIUOLL**  
 on all DISEASES of the HAIR, Free of Charge.  
 HAIR RESTORED and BALDNESS PREVENTED BY  
 NIUOLL'S ELECTRIC HAIR REGENERATOR. Sold in bottles,  
 of every description of Hair remodelled for Ladies in the  
 newest style of fashion, at low charges. If your hair is weak or  
 falling off it can be cut, singed, shampooed, and the Restorer  
 applied, Charge 2s. 6d.; by NIUOLL, Hairdresser to H.R.H. the  
 Prince of Wales, No. 60, Glasshouse-street, Regent's-quadrant.

**WASHING-MACHINES**.—The VOWEL  
 WASHING-MACHINE has received eleven Silver Medals  
 and First Prizes 1868 including a large silver medal and ten gold  
 medals presented by H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway.  
 Letters of approval from all parts of the globe, the last two years  
 especially. See New Catalogue, free by post. BRADFORD and  
 CO., 63, Fleet-street, London; and Cathedral-steps, Manchester.

**SAUCE—LEA and PERRINS'S**.  
 "THE WORCESTERSHIRE"  
 pronounced by Connoisseurs "the only good Sauce," improves the  
 appetite and aids digestion. Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.  
 Ask for Lea and Perrins's Sauce.  
 Beware of Imitations, and see the names of Lea and Perrins on  
 all bottles and labels.—Agents, Cross and Blackwell, London;  
 and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

**GLENFIELD**  
 When you ask for  
 STARCH,  
 see that you get it,  
 as inferior kinds are often substituted  
 for the sake of extra profits.

**THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION**,  
 Bilious and Liver Complaints, is  
 FRAMPTON'S PILLS OF HEALTH.  
 Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box; or  
 obtained through any Chemist.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT** renders the  
 highest and most essential services to all sufferers from  
 hereditary diseases, where the baneful poison displays itself in out-  
 ward ulcerations or in glandular enlargements. This Ointment  
 soon soothes the affected part by drawing out virulent matters.

**FOR COUGHS, COLDS, and ASTHMA**,  
 the great REMEDY of the day is Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
 CHLORODYNE: a few doses will cure incipient cases. Caution:  
 The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of chlorodyne  
 render it important that the public should obtain the genuine,  
 which is now sold under the protection of Government authorising  
 a stamp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,"  
 without which none is genuine. Sent by post of Vice-Chancellor  
 Sir W. Page Wood, the "Times," July 18, 1864. Sold in bottles,  
 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. Sole manufacturer,  
 J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London.

**THE GUINEA SILVER WATCH**,  
 warranted to keep correct time, jewelled in four times  
 engine-turned case, and in every respect quite equal to those  
 often sold at three guineas. Sent post-free on receipt of Post  
 Office order for 31s.—FARKINS and GOTTU, 27 and 28, Oxford-  
 street, London, W.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS**,  
 Sold by all  
 Stationers  
 throughout the World.

**CHRISTY MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S**  
 HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Wednesdays  
 and Saturdays Three and Eight, All the Year Round. The Com-  
 pany now permanently increased to Thirty-one Performers, all of  
 known eminence, the largest and best Exhibition Troupe in the  
 world.—Fautouille, 3s.; Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 1s.  
 The Christys never Perform away from St. James's Hall.  
 Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR,  
 for  
 Children's Diet.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR,